The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI......NO. 6379. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

OUR STATE AFFAIRS.

Coalition of the Democrats Against the New Charter.

Seventy-Three New Bills Introduced Yesterday.

Testimonials to be Given by the State to Veterans of the War.

Erie Capital Stock to be Reduced One-Third.

How "Aleck" Frear was Elected in the Fifteenth New-York District.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1872.

The vote on the Seventy's Charter, last evening, has given rise to a good deal of comment among Republicans today. The charter was presented and urged upon the Legislature as a non-partisan measure by a committee claiming to represent the best men of both parties. Republicans were told that they must ignore the fact that they constituted two-thirds and more of the Legislature, and must vote for the charter on pain of being denounced as enemies of reform, if not personally corrupt. Now they behold the entire Democratic Party as represented in the Assembly suddenly wheeling about and voting in a body against the charter, and denouncing it as a Republican measure. Even the "Reform" Democrats, headed by Mr. TILDEN, with a single exception, join hands with TOM FIELDS and the remnants of the old Tammany guard to defeat the leading reform measure of the Committee of Seventy [illegible] Legislature. The public will see from this what "reform" signifies in the mind of a Democrat. The reunion and consolidation of the Democratic Party is all they are looking for, and all they have been looking for, from the day they were hurled from power in November last by an indignant and outraged public; and they have used the cry of "reform" simply as a blind to hoodwink a Republican Legislature into the belief that they ought not to use the power conferred upon them by the people to add strength or credit to the Republican Party. The next reform measure to be brought before the Legislature by the Committee of Seventy is a stringent Registry and Election law; and the public will find the Democrats in the Legislature opposing this, as they have always opposed every attempt to guard the ballot-box against fraud. The Albany *Argus* of this morning has given them the cue in some remarks about a registry law introduced yesterday by Mr. ALVORD, in which the stale old Democratic argument is used that "a Registry law is a cumbrous, expensive and unnecessary affair. It costs the people" (says the *Argus*) "a large sum of money and consumes in the aggregate a great amount of time. It is a great machine to place obstructions in the way of voters."

NEW BILLS.

The Assembly took up the regular order of business this morning, and members emptied their drawers of a load of bills, petitions, remonstrances and resolutions that have been accumulating on their hands during the recess. Seventy-three new bills were introduced—the largest number on any one day since the beginning of the session. Most of them are of a local and unimportant character. Among those affecting New-York and vicinity are the following: Mr. MACKAY introduced a bill incorporating the "Universalist Association." It is said to be the design of the Association to erect a commodious building in the upper part of Broadway for a reading-room, lyceum, conversation-room, &c., to be open for the free use of young men, residents as well as strangers in New-York.

THE BROOKLYN WATER BOARD.

Mr. MORTON, from the Committee on Cities, favorably reported the bill of the Committee of Seventy-five for the reorganization of the Brooklyn Water Board. It provides for three Commissioners to be appointed by the Mayor, Auditor, Controller and President of the Prospect Park Commission. An amendment was inserted in the Committee abolishing the office of Street Commissioner and transferring his duties to the new Water Board.

A MEMORIAL BILL.

A bill was introduced authorizing the Governor and Adjutant-General to cause to be engrossed and printed a suitable testimonial for each officer or soldier who served on the quota of New-York during the war of the rebellion and was honorably discharged from or died in the service. In case of the death of the officer or soldier, the testimonial to be given to the widow or next of kin. The expense of the testimonials shall not exceed $10,000.

MR. PELL NOT ABSENT.

The telegraph should have spelled the name of PECK instead of PELL as among the absentees on account of sickness, when the vote on the charter was taken last evening.

THE NEW HEALTH OFFICER.

In the Senate, the noticeable feature of the proceedings was the confirmation, in Executive session, of Dr. CARNOCHAN'S successor, Dr. VANDERPOEL, which, as was foreshadowed in this correspondence yesterday, was done as a matter of course.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

The Senate Excise Committee gave a hearing to several citizens from various parts of the State; among them Ex-Senator O'DONNEL, on the bills before the Legislature on the liquor question. Most of the speakers favored the proposition for local prohibition—that is, to submit the question of license or no license to the people of the towns and villages throughout the State.

The Erie Classification Bill—Amendments to Reduce the Capital Stock by One-Third—The Charter to be Sent to the Senate Today.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—A final hearing was had this evening on the bill to repeal the Erie Classification act before the Railroad Committee of the Assembly and the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. Judge SELDEN and Mr. SHEARMAN appeared for JAY GOULD, and Messrs. HALE and SOUTHMAYD for the people. SELDEN'S argument was devoted mainly to heading into the heads of the committeemen the novel and preposterous proposition that the Legislature has no power to oust GOULD and his gang from their places as directors of the Erie Railroad. Their election, according to this legal luminary, stands in the nature of a contract, the obligations of which cannot be impaired without a violation of the Constitution, so that even if the Classification act were repealed they would have a right to hang on to their offices until their terms expired. SELDEN'S argument was almost as novel as TOM FIELDS against the power of the Legislature to remove OAKEY HALL from the Mayoralty. George O. Jones submitted an amendment to the bill providing for a reduction of the capital stock of Erie to a basis represented by the actual capital spent in constructing and fitting out the road. Nothing remains now but for the Committee to make their report. They can have no excuse for further delay, and a report may be looked for this week. Mr. WHITE, of Brooklyn, Chairman of the Assembly Committee, has been anxious to report the bill for a long time past, but was overruled by his associates. His Committee is to have an executive session on Friday, when, if the Committee refuse to report the bill, he threatens to resign his place as Chairman. The Senate Judiciary Committee, which has Senator O'BRIEN'S Repeal bill in charge, will make their report as soon as Mr. ALLEN and Mr. AMES, two members of the Committee now absent, return. The Erie Ring has a host of lobbyists here from all the leading towns on the line of the road, who are bringing the influence to bear against the repeal which they can muster, both political and financial. If they had any faith in SELDEN'S Constitutional argument, one would think that they had better stay at home and save their money and wind. The Seventy's Charter will be sent up to the Senate tomorrow, when it will have to be reprinted with the amendments, and will not reach the Committee on Cities before Friday. A day will be set apart for a hearing on its merits the fore part of next week, when TILDEN and others will make another effort to shape it to suit their wishes. It is said that Gov. HOFFMAN will neither sign it nor veto it, but will escape his share of the responsibility by letting it become a law by the ten day limitation.

HOW FREAR WAS ELECTED.

The Art of Counting by Democratic Rules—A Specimen Canvass of the Ballots—"Aleck" Frear in a Hopeless Minority.

The following are the essential portions of the report of the Assembly Committee on Elections on the contest between Messrs. KILLIAN and FREAR, for the seat from the Fifteenth District of the County of New-York:

In the present case it was conceded that the number of votes as returned by the district canvassers and allowed by the county canvassers, and upon which the certificate of election was given, was: For ALEXANDER FREAR, 2,818; for FREDERICK KILLIAN, 2,791; giving FREAR an apparent majority of 27. It was also conceded that the returns made by the district canvassers in the Twenty-fifth Election District of the Twentieth Ward, and allowed by the county canvassers, were for member of Assembly: FREAR, [illegible]; KILLIAN, 60; HARRIS, 36; LOGAN, 17. It was shown by one of the constable's [illegible] [illegible] in one of the largest [illegible] of the City of New-York [illegible] the Twenty-fifth Election District was conducted throughout in a very loose and disorderly manner, with scarcely any regard to the requisites and formalities prescribed by law. That in the canvass of the general ticket [illegible] [illegible] City and County officers, in all nearly thirty-five names, the inspectors seem to have made a count, the poll clerks keeping, or pretending to keep, a tally; that one of the poll clerks said to the other: "Here, let's give the Democrats 217 and the Republicans 110 all the way round—that'll make it about fair," and the returns were accordingly so made and signed by the inspectors of election. This was not denied, although one of the inspectors, called on behalf of the incumbent, testified that he had taken charge of the "splits," of which he thought there were fifty; and another inspector testified that the return of the general ticket was correct—"just as correct" as the return made on the Assembly ticket.

In the canvass of the Assembly ticket but two of the inspectors took part; one of them simply received bunches of tickets handed him by the other, each bunch being supposed to contain ten, and in two instances remonstrated at the other's miscount. No tally was announced by the inspectors or kept by the poll clerks, nor was any announcement made of the vote, though each of these matters, together with the manner in which it shall be performed, is specifically required and set forth in the Election law, and mentioned with great particularity and minuteness in the instructions issued from the "Bureau of Elections," in the City of New-York, to the canvassers and poll clerks. One of the poll clerks ultimately asked, "What did these fellows get?" whereupon one of the inspectors answered, after consultation with a bystander, "FREAR 236, KILLIAN 60, HARRIS 36 and LOGAN 17," and the returns were accordingly so made out and signed by the inspectors. The inspectors were called as witnesses on behalf of the incumbent, but although they contradicted some of the testimony given on the part of the contestant, yet they contradicted each other in so many material points as to produce conviction in the minds of the Committee of their bad faith and intent to defraud.

It was proved that in this Twenty-fifth Election District of the Twentieth Ward at least ninety-eight residents and legal voters therein voted for FREDERICK KILLIAN, the contestant, for Member of Assembly. Ninety-one of these testified positively that they so voted. These witnesses seemed to be of great intelligence and respectability, and included clergymen, physicians, lawyers, bankers and merchants, who, though subjected to a rigid and somewhat extended cross-examination, adhered to their statements with clearness and positiveness. Yet the canvassers return only sixty votes for KILLIAN in this district.

It seems proper to observe, in connection with these frauds and irregularities in the Twenty-fifth Election District of the Twentieth Ward, that one of the Inspectors of Election, JACOB RILEY, who, to avoid a rule of the Committee excluding all witnesses except the one under examination, passed several days in their room under assumed names, testified that he had been employed by the Commissioners of Emigration, coming from Ward's Island into the district but a short time before the election; that he was appointed Inspector of Election; that he advocated the election of Mr. FREAR who, by the way, is one of the Commissioners of Emigration; that he resided at and voted from the Leeds Arms, a bar-room and boarding-house; that he never owned a trunk or carpet-bag; that he had but two shirts, which he considered an adequate supply for six months without washing; that he had no apparel other than that he carried on his back or in a newspaper; this person, a vagabond, and evidently of the lowest character, took charge of the Assembly box, and was permitted by the other inspectors so to do, during almost the entire day, and deposited, or was supposed to deposit in the box, the ballots for Assembly offered by the voters.

The returns from that election district being rejected, the vote for Assembly in the entire Assembly district, as between the contestant and incumbent, is: FREAR, 2,580; KILLIAN, 2,731; giving KILLIAN a majority over FREAR of 151 votes. But even if the returns of this district be not rejected, the general result remains unchanged, KILLIAN being allowed the ninety-one votes proved to have been given for him. If it be assumed that the votes for HARRIS and LOGAN were correctly returned, and the votes cast for KILLIAN, but not returned for him, were given to FREAR, then taking the votes as proved before the Committee, the total vote in the Assembly District, as between the parties hereto, will be: FREAR, 2,769; KILLIAN, 2,822. KILLIAN'S majority over FREAR, 53. If it be assumed that the number of votes returned for FREAR be correct, and that the votes proved to have been given for KILLIAN, and not returned for him, were either destroyed or returned for the other candidates, then the vote of the entire Assembly district will be, giving to KILLIAN the votes proved to have been cast for him: FREAR, 2,818; KILLIAN, 2,829. KILLIAN'S majority, 11.

A WESTERN VENDETTA.

Shooting Affray in a Church—One Man Killed and Two Wounded.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—GEORGE WEBB was shot and killed and JAMES AID and DAVID HAMILTREE wounded on Saturday last in an affray at Salem Church, five miles from Independence, Mo. It appears that a bitter family feud existed between the WEBB and AID families, and as both parties belonged to the Salem Baptist Church, an effort was made to settle the difficulty through the influence of the church. With this view a meeting of the respective friends of the families was held on Saturday, and while efforts were being made to heal the difference between AID and WEBB, a few angry words were spoken, whereupon WEBB shot, and wounded one of AID'S brothers. In attempting to stop the fight DAVID HAMILTREE was wounded and WEBB killed, the latter receiving seven bullets in his body.

Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New-Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 28.—The New-Jersey annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met here today. About 150 preachers and officers were present. The Conference was opened by a short address by Bishop AMES, who presided. Rev. ISAIAH D. KING was appointed Secretary, with five assistants. The Committee on Sabbath Desecration made a report. The trustees of the Vineland Seminary reported that $5,000 had been contributed, mainly by ministers, conditioned upon the completion of the sum of $10,000. The persons on the superannuary list were continued. As far as the reports were concerned, the work on the various appointments looks well all over the district. Last evening a large meeting of the Church Extension Society was held, at which addresses were delivered by Rev. H. C. WHITTAKER and Rev. Mr. KYNETT.

ALABAMA DISPUTE.

Discussion on the Fishery Clause of the Treaty to be Postponed—Feeling in Paris on the Matter.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The second Tuesday in March has been set aside by the House to consider the bill to carry out the provisions of the fisheries clause of the treaty. The Foreign Affairs Committee resolved, at its meeting today, not to press action upon this bill at that time, nor until such time as the present excitement over the *Alabama* claims shall have toned down and the complications arising therefrom mollified. The Committee deem it unwise to endanger the success of the bill by antagonizing it with the *Alabama* difficulty.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Diplomatic authorities here are confident that England will finally admit the competency of the General Board of Arbitration to consider the indirect claims. It is anticipated that the American reply will be quite as conciliatory as Earl GRANVILLE'S note.

FRANCE.

Payment of the War Debt—Trial of a Dishonest Official—Reported Alliance Between Germany, Austria and Italy.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The German Government has notified the French Minister of Finance that it will accept the anticipatory payment of 650,000,000 francs of the war indemnity, with a discount of five per cent. M. POUYER-QUERTIER will immediately pay the amount, thereby saving 20,000,000 francs. Three more men-of-war have been fitted out to cruise in the British Channel, to guard the coast against a Bonapartist expedition. An Ex-Prefect of the Department of Eure, has been tried for misappropriating 300,000 francs contributed by the Lancashire operatives for the relief of France after the war. It is rumored that the Prussian Ambassador at Paris is negotiating with the French Government for the return of the Polish emigrants. The Count DE CHAMBORD was hissed by the populace at Dordrecht. M. H. FOURNIER has been nominated as Minister to Rome. The Assembly has rejected a bill, the object of which was to commit the Chamber to the movement for the payment of the war indemnity by voluntary subscriptions. During the debate Minister LEFRANC showed that the subscriptions were insufficient. The *Patrie* asserts that the mission of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, of Prussia, who is now in Rome, is to bring about an alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy.

Significance of M. Rouher's Election.

Correspondence of the London Standard.

M. ROUHER has been returned for Corsica by an overwhelming majority, in spite of all the efforts of the Government to secure his defeat. M. THIERS has before this sustained many an electoral rebuff, but he may now exclaim:

"I've met with many a break before,
But never such a blow."

According to the *Ordre* the man whom OLLIVIER, in his opposition days, described as "the Vice-Emperor," got eighty per cent. of the votes recorded; but though there may be a little exaggeration in that estimate, MM. POZZO DI BORGO and GAVINI, with all the support of Prefects, Sub-Prefects, Mayors, *gardes champêtres*, gendarmes and Government school-masters, have been ignominiously beaten. The most curious and, I may add, the most suggestive and, indeed, ominous vote is that of the army. You are aware that under the existent electoral law M. THIERS has kept in force, the military are entitled to vote, and thus the Corsicans in the army of Paris and Versailles voted yesterday in their respective quarters:

	Rouher.	Savelli.	Borgo.
Army of Versailles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort of Romainville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rueil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Courbevoie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paris	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Cloud	141	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Now soldiers are very gregarious in their opinions as well as in their habits, and this vote appears to me very significant as to what the military think, hope and wish. The fact of gentlemen professing lukewarm Republicanism having been elected in the Eure and Calvados cannot be set against a fact of such magnitude as M. ROUHER'S return. Votes must be weighed as well as counted, and the return of a dozen respectable *bourgeois*, or rural partisans of M. THIERS, would not attenuate the fact that Bonapartism still survives, not only in Corsica, but also in the ranks of the army, and that it has now a representative in the Chamber who, besides being a mouthpiece of Imperialism, is the natural leader of the Anti-Protectionist Party in France. M. LEON SAY (whose resignation has not been accepted, and who is himself a distinguished member of the Free Trade Party) will be found voting with M. ROUHER as a Deputy, and receiving orders from M. THIERS as Prefect of the Seine.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Queen to Make a Trip to Germany—Home Rule Riot.

LONDON, Feb. 29—6 A. M.—It is reported that Queen VICTORIA is going to Germany to visit her daughter, the wife of the Prince Imperial. The Lord Mayor today presented an address to the Prince of WALES. There was some rioting at Killarney today on the arrival of the member of Parliament for Kerry. The mob commenced to pelt the Police with stones, when the Riot act was read, and the Police prepared to charge with fixed bayonets. The crowd was finally dispersed and order restored. Nobody was seriously injured.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Another Proof of Russian Preparations for War—Detention of a Steamer.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—The health of the Emperor WILLIAM is improving.

VIENNA, Feb. 28.—A Russian spy has been detected at Lemberg sketching the fortifications, and condemned to a year's imprisonment. The International Society is reported to be organizing strikes with the object of preventing the International Exhibition here.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28.—The steam-ship *Partheo*, damaged yesterday by collision, will be detained some days for repairs.

MEXICO.

Progress of the Revolution—Determination of the Texas Stock-Raisers to Protect Themselves.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, Feb. 28.—The river steamer *San Juan* left Brownsville this morning for Camargo, loaded with bonded goods. The Mexican authorities abandoned the idea of stopping her en route, but propose to start a force, and, in conjunction with CORTINA, capture Camargo before her arrival. Reports via Tampico state that the revolutionists have captured San Luis Potosi.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Feb. 28.—A meeting of prominent stock-raisers in Western Texas is called to meet here for the purpose of terminating the depredations. In the absence of support from the Government, they will advocate protecting themselves by making reprisals. The feeling is very bitter here.

New Educational Scheme in New-Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 28.—A public meeting is now being held in the Assembly-room, in favor of a new system of education for the State, presented by a Commission consisting of Prof. MCCOSH, of Princeton College, Dr. CAMPBELL, of Rutgers, and CHARLES D. DESHLER. Addresses were delivered by Dr. CAMPBELL and Mr. DESHLER, who brought forth strong arguments in favor of the new system. The main features are efficient Normal Schools and the appointment of seven inspectors who are required to make thorough examinations of all schools in their respective districts. This, it was claimed, would put New-Jersey in the front rank of education.

More Indian Depredations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—A dispatch from Arizona says Martinez Station, on Date Creek, was captured by the Apaches. Three men were killed, and six stage-horses captured.

Personal.

Among the arrivals in town is the Countess VAN DE VELDE, better known in the literary world under her *nom de plume* of "the Countess Paula." The lady is understood to contemplate writing a book on America, and, contrary to the usual practice, intends to remain some time in the country to collect her material. Mme. VAN DE VELDE is well known in the political and literary circles of more than one European capital. She just came from Washington, and is stopping at the Clarendon.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Mr. Sumner on the Sale of Arms to France.

He Would Abandon the Alabama Claims for His Resolution—The St. Croix and Bayfield Railroad Lands—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The attempt of the *Tribune's* Washington sneaks who spy out Congressmen's private business, to make it appear that SCHURZ'S last speeches, are not going to New-Hampshire and Connecticut under Democratic auspices and at Government expense, is of a piece with other like misrepresentations. Many Democrats have subscribed largely for this document, and the paper is still circulating, exclusively among Democrats. The Republicans will meet SCHURZ'S subterfuges and shifting assertions with FRELINGHUYSEN'S masterly speech of Monday, in which he compelled the pettifogger to admit that the main point of the investigation was to find out who cheated France, for France, he said, had been cheated, though he admitted that it was not done by this Government. A prominent gentleman, who has not listened to this debate, but who to become posted has read it up in the *Globe*, says that he has been utterly surprised at the weakness of SCHURZ'S arguments, and that his speeches as printed show that he has successively abandoned every point taken; that he has both assailed and vindicated the Secretary of War, that he has declared and denied the violation of neutrality, that he has asserted the existence of irregularities in the Treasury on this account, and then admitted that his statement was untrue, and that he has shuffled along, driven from one point to another until his last refuge is that if the Secretary of War didn't do wrong in the thing charged, he did in another thing, and violated the statute by selling more arms than he ought, thus leaving the country defenseless, only to be brought to bay by the official statement that the arsenals still contained over half a million stand of serviceable arms. The fact is, SCHURZ'S speeches, stripped of his impassioned eloquence of manner and theatrical style, are among the most commonplace productions that fill the *Globe*. As to SCHURZ'S ability and wisdom as a political leader, people will not forget that in 1864 he was engaged in a precisely similar movement as the present. He tried to carry the Germans off to Cleveland in a third-party movement for the purpose of nominating for President a man who was more of a Red Republican than Mr. LINCOLN. The Fremont fizzle was the result, and SCHURZ'S announcement yesterday that he was not going over to the Democracy is looked upon here as a repetition of his Cleveland blunder in 1864.

The Senate will give still another day or two to the discussion of Mr. SUMNER'S resolution. The audiences are rather increasing than diminishing, and today there were as many persons present in the galleries as on any day previous, and hundreds had to go away because the Senate would not again throw open its cloak and retiring rooms to such a swarm as crowded into them and upon the Senate floor on two other days. Mr. SUMNER took the floor at 1 o'clock, and spoke about an hour and three-quarters. Mr. SUMNER claims that the War Department sold to agents of one of the belligerent Powers knowingly, if it failed to make inquiry in respect to each sale, whether the purchaser was buying with the purpose of selling to either of the warring nations. In effect, he would require a bond of each purchaser of arms in the late European conflict that he would not sell to either France or Germany, or agents of either. He would prohibit a purchaser from engaging in a transaction which he himself admits to be perfectly legitimate under the law, the private party in all cases being subject to the risk of loss by capture of his merchandise by the country at war with that to which he has made the sale. The argument on the other side is that the simple fact of the existence of a foreign war was not a sufficient reason for starting an inquiry with respect to each bid, to find out what interests were behind the bidder. Mr. SUMNER in time of a foreign war would suspect every person proposing to buy arms of the Government of being an agent of one of the warring Powers, unless the contrary was proved, but the other side claims that neutral duties are fully observed, by not suspecting any purchasers of being such agents unless there were other causes of suspicion than the mere existence of a foreign war. Mr. SUMNER'S extreme position on this question he did not try to establish by precedents or authorities, but justified it upon high moral grounds, which he hardly endeavors to maintain have yet been occupied by nations or publicists. He wants our own Government to be the first to take this advanced step, though he did not bring proof of the culpability of our officers in obeying the existing code, instead of one that had not then been framed or obeyed by others. He claims, on the same high moral grounds, that having broken this unwritten law in favor of France, we must protect her from the dishonest practice of her own agents, provided those agents were American citizens. If France has paid more for the arms than if her agents had been honest, we must look up the culprits who have pocketed the margin. In other words, having failed to fulfil our neutral duties toward Germany by letting some of our arms get into French hands, we shall now vindicate our course, and appease the feelings of injured Germans by doing another favor to France in keeping her from being cheated in the first instance. He says he is willing to abandon the Alabama claims, if they cannot be prosecuted without giving up the attempt to discover whether our own neutral obligations have not been observed. Mr. HARLAN followed Mr. SUMNER. His important point was made by bringing forward a statement from the War Department that there are now in the arsenals of the United States 690,361 stand of arms, from which it would not appear that the country was quite so defenseless as Mr. SCHURZ tried to show yesterday by garbling Ordnance Department reports. Mr. TRUMBULL'S motion to reconsider the adoption of Mr. CONKLING'S amendment touching the investigation of communications with foreign agents, was defeated by 19 to 28, the Republicans voting with the minority being Ferry of Connecticut, Hill, Logan, Robertson, Sprague, Tipton, Trumbull and West. Mr. SUMNER today indorsed both the integrity and ability of the Secretary of War, but Mr. SCHURZ yesterday charged him with grossly violating one of our own statutes. It will be seen from this as well as other things, that there is as little agreement between SUMNER and SCHURZ, as to what needs investigation, as there is between SCHURZ'S own assertions in his different speeches.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

The Japanese Embassy are expected to arrive here tomorrow evening. A large portion of the Arlington Hotel has been engaged and is in preparation to receive them. An official reception has been arranged to be given in their honor next Tuesday night at the Masonic Temple. It is designed to be one of the grandest affairs of the kind ever arranged here. The designs for the decorations of the hall have been accepted, and the work will begin next Saturday. It is said that [illegible] decorations effects will be produced that have never been undertaken in this city. Admittance will be by card, and the invitations are now engraving. The affair is in the hands of Gen. MYERS, Assistant Quartermaster of the War Department, under general direction of the Secretary of State, who is using every effort and the extent of the means placed at his disposal to devise such a reception as will even impress visitors accustomed to oriental magnificence.

THE HOUSE.

The Pacific Railroad Committee have the morning hour in the House to-morrow. They will report the bill allowing the Central Pacific Railroad Company to occupy Goat Island for the terminus of its road, and for the docks required by its business. The entire time of the House today, after recommitting Mr. MERRIAM'S bill, and passing a number of minor bills from the Senate, was occupied with the Senate bill extending the time for the completion of the St. Croix and Bayfield Railroad and renewing the grant of lands which was first made in 1856, and has been twice renewed since then. The fact that the land involved will go to the Northern Pacific Road, if this local road does not get them, secures many friends for the bill who are opposed to making any new land grants. The further fact that a very large amount of this land has been taken up by actual settlers at $2 50 per acre, on the assurance that a railroad was likely to be built, brings up a question of good faith, which influences some men's votes; for, if the road is not built, the settlers will have a legal remedy against the Government for the difference between $2 50 and the Government prices. The enemies of the bill, under the leadership of Mr. HOLMAN, the "great objector," delayed final action by a series of the most determined filibustering motions that have been made this session. Finally the House had ordered the previous question by a decisive vote. The bill comes up as unfinished business tomorrow, and has a clear majority of twenty. Mr. TOWNSEND, of New-York, made one of his sporadic sensations in the House today, by introducing a resolution declaring that the President should begin negotiations looking to the withdrawal of the indirect claims for damages. Mr. TOWNSEND was peremptorily frowned down, not only by Republicans, but by leading Democrats, and retired in silence to the perimeter of the circle in which he sits.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

The following statement of receipts and expenditures by warrants for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1871, has been issued from the Treasury Department:

Net Receipts.

From Customs	[illegible]
Internal revenue	[illegible]
Sales of public lands	[illegible]
Miscellaneous sources	[illegible]
Total net receipts	[illegible]

Net Expenditures.

Civil and miscellaneous	[illegible]
War Department	[illegible]
Navy Department	[illegible]
Indians and pensions	[illegible]
Interest on the public debt	[illegible]
Total net expenditures	[illegible]

A CHAPTER OF CASUALTIES.

A Boy Crushed to Death Between Two Cars—Death of a Brakeman—A Man Burned to Death in His House—A Teamster Thrown from His Wagon and Killed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1872.

The past few days have been attended with a singular fatality in this vicinity. Accidents of the most serious nature have been of daily occurrence, one of the saddest of which was the death, yesterday, of an interesting lad named EDDY BURKE, on the Erie Railway, at Elmira. He was sent on an errand, and a freight-train was moving slowly past the crossing where he had to get over the railroad track. It was a long train, and he very foolishly endeavored to climb between two of the cars instead of waiting until it had passed. He had drawn himself partly up when the train stopped suddenly, the two cars coming together with a crash, catching one of the boy's legs between the bumpers, splintering the bone and mangling the flesh fearfully. When the train started ahead the boy fell from the cars, and would have been crushed beneath the wheels but for a gentleman catching him in his arms and drawing him out quickly. Besides the terrible injury he sustained in the leg, the unfortunate boy was found to have been very seriously hurt internally. The leg was amputated, but death ensued in a few hours.

The day before the above a young man named BRADLEY, of Watkins, entered the service of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company as a brakeman. He had been on the road but a few hours when he was caught between two cars and so terribly injured that he died in a short time.

On Sunday, a prominent citizen of Schuyler County, was burned to death in his house, which was destroyed by fire. His name was EDWIN R. SUTTON, and, in company with his family, had been to church. On their way home they discovered their residence to be on fire. Mr. SUTTON started on ahead, as he remarked, to save some valuable papers he had in the house. When the others reached the house he was still within, although the building was entirely enveloped in flames. His wife shouted for him to come out, and some neighbors who had arrived endeavored to find out in which part of the house he was, and rescue him, but all to no purpose. The house burned to the ground, and as soon as it was possible search was made in the ruins for the remains of the unfortunate man. His body was found in one corner of the cellar, the farthest from any way of escape, in a sitting posture, burned to a char. An old cupboard had stood on the spot, and it is supposed that he had become entirely blinded and confused by the smoke, so that, finding his exit from the house was cut off, he had sought safety for the time in the cupboard. Mr. SUTTON was highly respected, and his terrible death has thrown a gloom over the community. He was thirty-six years old.

Yesterday afternoon, as CALVIN CROFOOT, a teamster, in the employ of BLANCHARD & BARTLETT, was driving up Chenango-street, in Binghamton, one wheel of his wagon ran into a deep rut, throwing him out upon his head. His skull was crushed in, and he received other severe injuries. He died in a few minutes afterward. He was fifty years old, and leaves a large family.

THE WEATHER.

Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen since Tuesday night in New-England, the lowest pressure having apparently moved slowly eastward. The highest barometer is central on Lake Superior, but the pressure has very generally fallen from the lakes to the gulf and South Atlantic coast. The low barometer which was in Texas has moved north-eastward, and is now apparently central in Northern Alabama and Georgia. Easterly winds, with rain, prevail from Georgia to North Carolina, and north-east winds, with snow, in Illinois and Kentucky. Northwest winds and clear weather have succeeded in Texas.

PROBABILITIES.

The central lowest barometer will probably move north-eastward over the Ohio Valley and lower lakes on Thursday; brisk, and possibly dangerous, north-east winds prevail on Lakes Michigan and Erie, and fresh north-east winds, with rain, extend along the Atlantic Coast to New-York, by Thursday morning; northwest winds and clearing weather prevail on Thursday, in the Gulf States; cloudy weather, with north-east winds, prevail very generally on the lakes and in New-England, south-west of Maine. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for Thursday morning on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Preparations for the National Sunday-School Convention.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 28.—The Executive Committee of the National Sunday-school Convention met here today to complete the arrangements of the approaching National Convention, to be held in Indianapolis April 16 to 18. The resignation of Dr. BOARDMAN, Chairman of the Committee, having been received, Rev. H. CLAY TRUMBULL was chosen instead. A full programme for the Convention was agreed upon, and a subcommittee appointed to carry out the details of the arrangements. All delegates expecting to attend the Convention were requested to send their addresses to EDWARD S. FIELD, of Indianapolis, before April 1, stating what bodies they represent.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

WM. B. CASTLE, one of the most prominent citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, died yesterday.

Second Assistant Engineer H. E. RHOADS has been ordered to the *Canandaigua*.

Gen. E. H. BAILY, of New-Orleans, bequeathed $60,000 to Washington and Lee College.

The New-Brunswick Legislature opens at Fredericton today.

The snow blockade on the New-Brunswick railroads was raised yesterday.

Before leaving Chicago the Japanese Embassy presented Mayor MEDILL with $5,000 for relief of the poor of Chicago.

The dwelling-house of ARTEMAS CUMMINGS, in Westford Centre, Mass., was burnt Tuesday night. Loss, $6,000.

The Maryland Woman's Equal Rights Association met yesterday at Baltimore, Miss LAVINIA DUNDORE in the chair.

EDWARD FENNER was killed yesterday at Philadelphia by falling from a street-car during a scuffle between three rowdies and the driver.

Baron VON OFFENBERG, the new Russian Minister to the United States, has left St. Petersburg for his post of duty.

Bishop STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, was present at the Prince of WALES thanksgiving service in St. Paul's Cathedral, on Tuesday.

Railroad trains running into Council Bluffs are infested by gamblers and confidence men.

THOMAS GENRICH, of Salem, was fatally crushed on Tuesday by falling under his heavily-loaded wagon.

JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN, President of Bowdoin College, has been elected Major-General of the volunteer militia of Maine.

The Maine Legislature has passed the Savings Bank bill taxing deposits one-half of one per cent. per annum.

The Kansas House of Representatives passed a bill yesterday abolishing capital punishment.

The Controller of the Currency has called upon the national banks to report their conditions at the close of business on the 27th inst.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. M. DEARBORN has been detached from the *Wasp* and placed on waiting orders.

It is reported that the Washington *Chronicle* has been sold for $45,000 to Republican opponents of Gen. GRANT'S renomination.

Hon. SAM. GALLOWAY, of Ohio, is dangerously ill with consumption. It is doubtful if he recovers.

All parties express satisfaction at the appointment of Mr. SETH I. COMLY as Collector of Philadelphia.

Senator BUCKINGHAM has resumed his seat in the Senate after several weeks' absence, owing to sickness.

The Democrats of Hartford County yesterday nominated ROBERT D. FISK, of that city, for Sheriff.

Several of the work-shops of the Missouri Pacific and the Atlantic and Pacific Railroads have been seized for non-payment of taxes.

About one-third of the mechanics in the Mare Island Navy-yard were discharged yesterday.

The steamer *Montana*, with the English Colonial mails for Australia and New-Zealand, sails from San Francisco on Friday noon.

The Germans are organizing clubs in every ward in San Francisco for participation in the coming Presidential campaign.

TIMOTHY T. VERDIER was elected Alderman of the Eleventh Ward of Chicago, Tuesday, to take the place of an Alderman now in prison under conviction of receiving bribes.

Hon. WM. L. FORD, of Deposit, was on Tuesday, nominated for member of the Assembly from Broome, in place of Hon. WM. M. ELY, deceased.

A company has been formed in St. Louis for the purpose of building wharves and docks, ships, steam-boats, barges and other water craft, with a capital of $3,000,000.

The European Powers now having commercial treaties with France will shortly send to that Government a protest against the imposition of a tax upon raw materials.

The Democratic Committee of Broome County yesterday nominated JAMES H. BUNN for member of Assembly to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. ELY.

Mr. ALFRED WADDINGTON, the pioneer of the Canada Pacific Railway, died at the hospital in Ottawa on the 26th inst., of small-pox and typhoid fever, aged seventy-two years.

Judge T. A. R. NELSON'S plan to disband the Democratic Party and form a new and more liberal party, is opposed by every Democratic paper in East Tennessee.

It is understood that H. P. FARROW, the present Attorney-General of Georgia, will be appointed United States District-Attorney for Georgia, vice JOHN D. POPE, resigned.

The Union Pacific Railroad is again open and trains are running regularly, but the snow now in the mountains is likely to interrupt communication somewhat until May.

A Republican caucus was held at Trenton last evening, at which the change of the Congressional Districts was discussed. Nothing definite was arrived at.

The Ohio House of Representatives, yesterday, passed the Senate bill to allow $10,000 as the maximum amount of damages that may be recovered from railroad companies as compensation for fatal accidents.

WILLIAM HOGE, of New-York, has filed a petition in the United States Court, at St. Louis, requesting that the North Missouri Railroad be sold, in order that he may obtain the payment of a claim of $250,000.

Advices from Nassau, N. P., state that the Bahama Legislature is in session, for the first time in many years. The income of the colony equals the expenditure. The sponge market is dull.

The St. Louis correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* asserts that he has been personally told by Gov. PALMER, of Illinois, that he expects and desires the re-election of Gen. GRANT.

The thanksgiving services at Berlin for the restoration to health of the Prince of WALES on Tuesday were attended by His Majesty, the Emperor WILLIAM, and all the members of the royal family.

JONATHAN C. LEWIS, who has been Postmaster of Buxton Centre, Me., ever since JOHN QUINCY ADAMS' Administration, died Feb. 25, aged ninety-two years and nine months. His twin sister still lives in Boston.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the nomination of ROBERT M. WALLACE to be United States Marshal for South Carolina, and THOMAS D. MEADE to be Postmaster at Hancock, Mich.

The body of CLEMENT MCCAUSLAND, Deputy United States Marshal, was found Tuesday, eighteen miles from Frog Point, Dakota, he having perished in the recent storm while pursuing an escaped prisoner.

In the testimony of GOODWIN, before the Printing Committee, yesterday, he testified that he was in the employ of HARRY E. PEASE, lithographer, and not E. H. PEASE, bookseller, when the percentage was paid to RICHARDSON.

The annual meeting of the Maine Central Railroad Company was held yesterday at Waterville. The directors' report shows an increase of nearly twenty per cent. in the earnings. RICHARD D. RICE was chosen President for the ensuing year.

The consolidation of the Memphis and Little Rock, and Little Rock and Fort Smith Roads, was ratified at Little Rock, Ark., last night, under the name of the Memphis, Little Rock and Pacific Railroad Company. SAM TATE was elected President.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that it was not the purpose of those who wish to repeat the Missouri movement on a scale coextensive with that of the nation, to make any nomination at the meeting in May, and that, consequently, the nomination of Judge DAVIS, who is personally acceptable to them, will prove a source of considerable embarrassment.

Messrs. NAYLOR & CO., of New-York City, appeared before the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday, asking that the suit for $200,000, brought against them for alleged violation of Revenue laws be dismissed, as the testimony taken before the Senate Committee fully exonerated them from the charge of criminality.

Mr. SCHURZ presented memorials yesterday from various parts of the United States protesting against any amendment to the Constitution incorporating therein the recognition of God or Jesus Christ, as an attempt to overthrow the great principle of religious liberty, on which this Government was originally founded.

Mr. MORI, the Japanese Ambassador, has invited Mr. BIRDSEY G. NORTHROP, Secretary of the Connecticut Board of Education, to go to Japan and assume control of the system of public instruction in that country. It is the intention to remodel the entire school system of the empire, basing it largely upon the American plan. To do this the English language will be taught, and if possible an alphabet adopted in the place of [illegible]

PERILS OF THE SEA.

Story of the Wreck of the Bark "Lilly Parker."

Drifting on a Lee Shore Without Masts or Rudder.

The Captain's Wife and a Dog the Only Survivors.

She and Her Child Rescued by the Newfoundland Dog.

Death of the Little Girl from Cold and Exposure.

A seaman of the bark *Fils d'Orson*, which touched at Sable Island, off the Nova Scotia coast, Feb. 14 for water, brings a painful story of the wreck of the *Lilly Parker*, Capt. FLETCHER, of Swansea, England, on the 10th inst., on Sable Island. The watchman on duty at the "Left Bar" that night were attracted by the whining of a dog, and on attaching a lantern to his neck were able to follow him, and were brought to the beach, where they found a woman and her child, a little girl two years old, lying almost drowned. They removed her to the Sailors' Hospital, about half a mile distant, where she lay insensible for a day or two. The child died the following morning from the exposure. When the mother became conscious she asked where she was. Her appearance was refined and handsome. On being told by Surgeon AYLWARD that she had been saved from some wreck, and was then in the hands of those who would take care of her, she earnestly expressed her gratitude. Memory returning she suddenly asked: "Where is ROBERT? Where is Capt. FLETCHER?" Nobody could tell. The surgeon could only respond that as nothing had yet been learned of the wreck, Capt. FLETCHER might be safe. The poor lady wept bitterly for some moments, and again suddenly turning toward the surgeon asked for her child. Its death was not announced to her then, but the following night found the lady so far recovered as to be able to narrate the incidents of her untoward fate, and hear the harrowing news that her husband, Capt. FLETCHER, had not been heard of, and that her child had died. Her story is substantially as follows:

On the 2d of January the bark *Lilly Parker* left Swansea, England, bound to Halifax, Nova Scotia, with merchandise and salt. After being out five days, the foretopmast and foretop-gallantmast were carried away in a severe gale, which lasted over forty-eight hours. Jury masts were promptly supplied, and the *Lilly Parker* proceeded on her voyage favored by good winds, for about ten days, after which she again experienced foul weather, in which a large quantity of canvas and the foretop-gallantmast were lost. After being thirty days at sea, she encountered a violent hurricane and lost nearly all of her foremast, and the mizzenmast was literally split in two by a tremendous sea, which also made a large breach in the bulwarks, and forced the ship on her beam-ends. Thus disabled the bark continued until the 12th inst., when it was found that she had drifted over 500 miles out of her course, and lay in the latitude of Sable Island. Late on the night of the 12th inst., a strong north-east wind sprung up, and the sea rose to a fearful height. The wind increased, and the ship lost her rudder. The ship was tossed about like a log, until she drifted on a lee shore, striking heavily upon the submarine ledge which stretches beyond the most northern point of the island. The bark filled rapidly as her bows had been stove in. The storm still raged so wildly, it was useless to suggest any plan of rescue.

Further than this Mrs. FLETCHER'S bewildered memory could not lead her. All that she could say definitely was that the bark suddenly broke in two, and those on board were either thrown into the sea, or had time to seize some portion of the wreck before the vessel fell asunder. All was confusion and dismay. Some shrieked for ropes, some for boats, and the Captain cried out wildly for "BELLA," his wife. Mrs. FLETCHER remembers little after the parting of the ship, until she was conscious of being dragged ashore by somebody, as she thought. She held her babe firmly clasped to her during the awful ordeal. It was her faithful Newfoundland dog that saved them, and the noble animal was worn out, when his whines attracted the attention of the watchman.

Mrs. FLETCHER states that her husband, Capt. FLETCHER, was a native of Liverpool, and resides at No. 29 Hope-street, Mount Pleasant, in that city. The ship *Lilly Parker* was the property of HICK, BROOK & HARLEY, of Swansea. Mrs. FLETCHER could name only three of the crew. The mate, WILLIAM CARTER, a married man, who lived in Liverpool, and had five children depending on him for support; the second mate, CHARLES CARTER, brother of the mate, also a married man, and "Jip" HUDSON, the cook, a native of Demerara. Mrs. FLETCHER was offered a passage on board the *Fils d'Orson* by Capt. FONGIER, but Surgeon AYLWARD deemed it safer that she should wait until the usual monthly boat from Halifax, N. S., visited Sable Island.

ROBBING THE MAILS.

A Persistent Mail Robber Turns Out to be a Postmaster—A Trap Set for Him, and He is Caught—Held in $5,000 Bonds to Appear for Trial.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1872.

For some months past the little village of Belvidere, on the Western division of the Erie Railway, has been the scene of several mail robberies, and the United States authorities have finally traced the perpetration of the crime to HARRY W. BULLOCK, the Postmaster at that place, and he was arrested on Saturday by Deputy Marshal ATWELL, of this city, on a charge made by Special Mail Agent MCDONALD. The evidence against the accused appears to be conclusive, and he has been suspected of tampering with the mails for a year past. His plan of operation has been as follows. The train that leaves the mail at Belvidere does not stop, and the bag is thrown off, generally at night. It would then be taken, rifled, and hidden away. The last time a bag disappeared was in the early part of the present month. It had been placed on the crane by the agent on No. 12, which was late that night, and was taken off, and next morning the Postmaster reported to inquirers after mail matter that no mail had arrived. The bag was known to contain a number of registered letters and $5,000 in bonds, and a few days afterward the latter were found secreted under a fence about half a mile west of a station, and near by was a number of registered letter envelopes which had been rifled of their contents. This being the third or fourth time the bag had disappeared in a similar manner, the Special Agent determined to discover the robber or robbers. Strongly suspecting Postmaster BULLOCK, he decided to bait him with decoy registered letters. Several of these, at different times, were sent addressed to certain persons at Belvidere, who were posted in the matter, the letters being mailed on the train just before it reached the station. None of these letters ever reached the parties to whom they were addressed, the Postmaster assuring them that no such letters had ever been received at the Belvidere office. This decided the Agent, and he at once made a charge against BULLOCK of robbing the United States mail, and he was arrested, as stated. He was very much surprised when the arrest was made, and declared his innocence of the charge. He waived an examination before United States Commissioner WOOD, and gave bonds for his appearance at the next term of the United States Court at Utica for trial.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Late Paris Gossip—Alexander Dumas' Letter—Sardou's New Play—Tokens of its Success.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1872.

The past few days have been particularly rich in incidents and events, and I hardly know where to begin my [illegible] commentary upon them. It is not often that we have so many ideas crowded into so short a space of time. The remarkable letter of ALEXANDRE DUMAS, fils; the excitement over "Rabagas," the new five-act comedy, by VICTORIEN SARDOU; the patriotic subscription for the payment of the war indemnity; the votes in the Assembly against the return to Paris, and the English Treaty of Commerce; the resignation of M. CASIMIR PERIER as Minister of the Interior; the split between the two monarchical factions, and between the half-formed fusion of the Legitimists and Bonapartists; the rumor of a new Russian alliance and a grand aurora borealis—are among the prominent topics which have been crowded into the past three or four days. With all this the bourse has been agitated and uncertain, but, owing to the return of fine weather, none of these things, the five-act comedy excepted, have produced the usual amount of flutter and excitement. Sunday morning dawned warm, bright and beautiful, the sun came out with the strength of Spring-tide, and, forgetting everything else, *tout le monde*, thought only of passing society in review along the Champs Elysées, or of joining the long train hurrying away to the Bois de Boulogne. During the evening it was warm enough to sit out of doors along the boulevards, and gossip would have had its swing had not a splendid aurora-polaris, to use the latest expression, come to furnish a subject of conversation and curiosity, and to direct attention from the topics of the day. It was a splendid show, rising just over the Arc de l'Etoile, and, in broad, crimson rays stretching up to the very zenith. Nearly everyone fancied that it was the reflection of a vast incendiary beyond Les Invalides, or toward Auteuil, and it was only when the reporters, who had hastily left their books to run off after an item, began to return, that we knew the character of this grand display. It was not equal, however, to the grand aurora of 1870, and conversation turned upon recollections of the three October nights when the sky was blood-red from horizon to horizon.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS' LETTER.

The letter of ALEXANDRE DUMAS arrived at an unfortunate moment for its success. For a long time we have known that DUMAS was preparing a "second letter," which was to exceed the first by many degrees, and in literary and journalistic circles it has long been expected. It came upon the very day of a "first representation," and that, as I have told you, takes precedence of all. A few proof-sheets were sent to the Press as an appetizer for the public, and this instalment was crowded away into odd corners by the first critiques of SARDOU'S play. It is impossible for me to give you anything like a comprehensive account of this letter. It is clever, sarcastic, and admirably well written; it abounds in sharp thrusts at his country and countrymen, and in brilliant, sparkling metaphor. It has been polished and repolished for weeks and weeks, and it was meant to fall upon us like a magnificent piece of fire-works at the end of a fête. It would be unfair to liken it to JULES JANIN'S "Landis," for JANIN is pedantic and heavy in comparison with DUMAS. In a word, it was intended for a sensation, and would have made one beyond question, had it not fallen in with the new piece at the Vaudeville. "Rabagas" took the fancy of the crowd and became the "idea" of the moment. Two days later a new instalment of the letter was sent out, but that fell in with the vote against the return to Paris, and now, if the editor of the review in which the letter is to appear, is a wise man, he will withhold his edition until he can reasonably hope for a day of calm. One point only can I notice now. M. DUMAS says that there are no literary men, who can be rivaled, in any other country, and that France has long furnished both ideas and literature to the whole world. This is said flatly in so many words, and our literary men, or those we are accustomed to regard as such, can see the estimate put upon them by the author of "La Dame aux Camelias" and "La Princesse Georges." It may be imagined that M. DUMAS has reference to dramatic writers, in which case he would have a good show of reason for his bold assertion, but, unfortunately, he himself takes care to preclude that interpretation.

SARDOU'S NEW PLAY.

But "Rabagas," or the rage of the advocates, must take the first place in the events of the day. It is a satire of a very ancient model. Every page of this political satire, given in the form of a comedy, reminds us of ARISTOPHANES. Rabagas is GAMBETTA, or JULES FAVRE, or PICARD; say some, he is the modern CLEON; others assert, but all agree in saying, that the advocate of Monaco is a picture drawn from life. After all men have been pretty much the same in all stages of the world, as far as character is concerned, and I do not see why any one should be startled to find that ARISTOPHANES has given us a perfect picture of today, or that CLEON is a portrait of a class of men who have always existed and always may exist. CLEON was the Gambetta and Favre of ARISTOPHANES'S time, say 425 years before Christ, and served as a model, just as these well-known advocates have sat to SARDOU for the portrait of *Rabagas*. PLUTARCH, that shrewd observer of men and things, who kept a diary, has left us a small sketch of the Rabagas or Gambetta of those early days. "CLEON," he says, in effect, "without any regard for the decency of public meetings, was the first to give an example of shouting out with all his force, of throwing down his robe behind him, or striking violently upon his thigh, of walking up and down the tribune during his speech; and in that way he introduced among those who administered public affairs a license and contempt for all decorum which caused great disorder and confusion in the affairs of the Republic." It must be added, also, that CLEON set himself up for a General, and vaunted his own strategy. He was for war to the death, and, indeed, he did die like a soldier, under the walls of Amphipolis.

TOKENS OF SUCCESS.

There is the precedent for Rabagas in the hero of ARISTOPHANES and PLUTARCH, and, for models, to give the picture a modern dress and air, eat the advocates of the 4th of September. One must confess that it requires uncommon talent to make the old Greek drama succeed at Paris—unless, indeed, we may argue from the success of the German Passion Play that our tastes are reverting to the old standard—but there can be no doubt that SARDOU has met with success. The first evidence of it was the attempt to mob the author, hiss down his play, and create a riot in the theatre. The second was in the deputation to M. THIERS, asking him to suppress the play because it was Bonapartist and offensive to the people. M. THIERS so far yielded to his own anger that he wrote an order of suspension, but he changed his mind after a meeting of the Council. If the people are offended by the political sentiments of the drama, let them stay at home, which Les Débats advises them to do. M. THIERS said, however, that the piece would be stopped if the disorders of the second night were repeated, and a large crowd went to the theatre for the purpose of repeating them. But the friends of SARDOU, or of BONAPARTE, or the lovers of fair-play, were too strong for these so-called Republicans, whose feelings had been injured by a satire, and they saw themselves in a dilemma where it was either silence, or a rapid and brusque journey down the stairs or out of the nearest window. A large force of Police were in and around the building, and dispersed every [illegible] in the minutes in the [illegible] of [illegible]. [illegible] the drama will soon be [illegible] by public [illegible]. All of the papers opposed to the [illegible] upon SARDOU in the [illegible]. The [illegible] JULES JANIN, who, since his entrance into the Academy, has assumed a lofty and patronizing style, says: "Go away, [illegible] we want none of your [illegible] political [illegible]. You have no longer the art to amuse [illegible] people. We have given you your [illegible] places, and now you can step aside. [illegible] time the house is crowded every night, and a large number of young men, so [illegible] the family of Rabagas, go nightly to see the play for the purpose of joining in the free fight the Republicans (singular Republicans these) have threatened to raise.

ASHBY.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Reported Views of Chief-Justice Cockburn.

From the Boston Advertiser, Feb. 27.

The following extract is from a private letter of a gentleman now in London, giving a detailed account of a recent interview with Chief-Justice COCKBURN. The subject of the interview was, of course, the relations of Europe and the United States.

"I trust reason and common sense will prevail. Both England and America can only lose, and cannot possibly gain anything by a war. The United States have the exceptional opportunity of not only obtaining a large allowance covering every possible direct injury done by the *Alabama* and consorts, but have the chance by a wise use of their advantageous position in this controversy to establish themselves in the estimation of the world as a high-minded nation, affirming thereby their financial credit in the world, making it in time equal to the credit of England and Germany, and gaining character and enormous wealth by fifty years at least of undisturbed peace. All depends upon how this case is managed. The United States cannot possibly gain anything by a war, which would be a phantom of compensation for what they would lose in consequence of a war, even if human blood and human happiness counted for nothing."

MAYOR HALL AT THE BAR.

Five Jurors Obtained Yesterday, Making Eleven Altogether—The Examination.

The trial of Mayor HALL for misdemeanor was resumed yesterday morning before Judge DALY in the Court of Common Pleas, General Term. The prosecution was conducted by Messrs. Wheeler H. Peckham, Henry L. Clinton, Lyman Tremain and Algernon S. Sullivan, Assistant District-Attorney. The defendant was represented by Messrs. Ira Shafer, Ex-Recorder Smith, Joel A. Fithian, Burrill, A. J. Vanderpoel, E. W. Stoughton, and the Mayor himself. There were five additional jurors impaneled yesterday, and only one more remains to be sworn.

The names of William Monroe, James H. Hollinstead, Marks Corkowski, Charles Botts and Thornton M. Rodman, were first called. They were excused for having formed opinions on the merits of the case.

CHARLES A. KENDRICK, of No. [illegible] Broadway, testified: I have formed no opinion on this case; I vote regularly, and was formerly Chairman of the Young Men's Democratic Committee; I don't know any members of the Ring, and have no prejudice against any of them; I don't know who composed the Tammany Ring; I read the papers regularly during the last election, but did not connect Mayor HALL'S name with the Ring; I heard the names of TWEED and SWEENY mentioned in connection with it; I have read of TWEED'S name in reference to the alleged peculations by the Board of Audit; I have seen in a certain paper the allegations made against President GRANT of receiving bribes and presents, but they did not make any impression on me.

Mr. STOUGHTON—This line of examination will descend into indecency.

Mr. CLINTON—I am happy to find that the mention of TWEED'S name has developed such a fine and lively sense of justice and propriety on the part of the defense.

Mr. SHAFFER said that if Mr. CLINTON was imbued with the spirit which should always animate a public prosecutor he would not endeavor to prejudice the jury or the community against the Mayor.

Mr. CLINTON warmly repelled the attack made upon him by Mr. SHAFFER, disclaiming any intention of raising any prejudice against the Mayor, adding that his action and that of the other gentlemen associated with him had been in perfect harmony since the commencement of the trial.

Judge DALY interrupted the discussion, and on the case being referred to the triors the witness was rejected.

EMIL ROMER, merchant, residing in No. [illegible] East Eleventh-street, had read the statements against the Mayor and had expressed very decided opinions in reference to them. He was directed to stand aside. JAMES H. GROVESTEIN, of No. [illegible] West Twenty-seventh-street, stated that he read the articles in the TIMES in reference to Mayor HALL last Summer. They surprised him and created a very favorable impression in his mind. He was told to stand aside, as was also GEORGE A. COOKE for the same reason.

THE SEVENTH JUROR.

HORATIO REED, a slaughterer, doing business at the foot of Fortieth-street, had read the charges against the Mayor and said that if they were true his guilt was clear. He had some bias against the Mayor which would take evidence to remove. He would render an impartial verdict on the facts presented before him. Mr. REED was accepted on both sides and sworn in on the jury.

THE EIGHTH JUROR.

JAMES BARBOUR, formerly in the wholesale ale and liquor business, testified that he had read the general charges against the Mayor; these produced an opinion on his mind to the prejudice of the Mayor, but they would not influence his judgment on the final issue; he had formed no opinion in regard to the present charge, and would be guided wholly by the evidence. The witness was accepted on both sides and impaneled on the jury.

SAMUEL H. CROOKE had formed an opinion in the case and was rejected, as was also for a similar reason SIGISMUND KLINGENSTEIN. RANDALL W. ROBERTS, of No. [illegible] Broadway, testified he had not the slightest prejudice in reference to the charge against the Mayor, and was perfectly indifferent between him and the people. He was, however, challenged peremptorily by the defense.

THE NINTH JUROR.

JACOB S. HUTCHINGS, of No. [illegible] Lexington-avenue, stated that he had read the general charges against the City officials, but not against the Mayor particularly; had formed an opinion in regard to the conduct of the Ring officials, but had no prejudice against the Mayor in consequence; would be governed exclusively by the evidence presented in the case if taken on the jury. He was accepted.

THE TENTH JUROR.

WILLIAM ROBINSON had no prejudice against the Mayor, and had no interest in the result of this case. Had been connected with no political organization for twelve or fifteen years, and had no claims against the City, directly or indirectly; was not in any way interested in any one connected with the prosecution or defense. He was accepted.

NATHANIEL L. WYNNE had read the charges published against the Mayor in the TIMES, and had formed an opinion against him. That opinion still remained, and he did not know what it would take to remove it. Should want to see something to show it was not true to remove it. The triors found the challenge not true, and he was then challenged peremptorily.

LEWIS S. DAVIDSON, FRANKLIN GOODWIN, HENRY M. ADAMS and BENJAMIN GETTEY were all excused because of having formed opinions. WM. FREY had expressed opinions in reference to the Mayor, but not very decidedly. It would take evidence, however, to remove them. Belonged to a Reform association prior to the last election and attended its meetings. He was rejected.

THE ELEVENTH JUROR.

WM. BLAIR, JR., was sworn and accepted as the eleventh juror. He testified that he is a sailmaker, doing business at No. 102 Barclay-street, and has no opinions as to the Mayor's guilt. Albert A. Martin, De Lacy Loucks, Louis C. Murdock, Wm. H. Willetts, John Dick, Wm. B. Moore, Daniel Egan, Philip J. Rook, Louis E. Silva, John J. Carle, John M. Cornell, James S. Blackwood, Michael J. Newman, John H. Vanetten, Isaac Fassell, Francis P. Warnold, Jacob Hendel, James Hunter, and James Price were rejected for having formed opinions.

JOHN BUTLER had formed no opinion whatever in regard to the charge against the Mayor.

To Mr. CLINTON—I was in the Croton Board under Mr. TWEED (great laughter.) Rejected.

Philip A. Hagen, Geo. Dunne, Joseph Monaghan, Jas. E. Davenport, Albert L. Smith, Horatio B. Van Sychle and Geo. W. Gibbons were also excused for having formed an opinion.

The Court then adjourned.

Reunion of the Theta Delta Chi.

A General Convention of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity is now in session in this City. The first meeting was held yesterday at the Astor House, with [illegible] presiding officer, F. P. [illegible], Secretary, and F. W. [illegible], Treasurer, and general executive officer. Delegates to the number of [illegible] were present from all the principal Charges in the country. The only business done was the reading of reports from the different Charges. Today another meeting will be held at the same place, commencing at the same time, when officers for the ensuing year will be elected. This evening there will be a banquet at Delmonico's, at which Prof. T. [illegible] of Williams, and [illegible], will be the orator. [illegible] the poet, and A. G. [illegible] the historian. [illegible] that a short session will be held to-morrow. Among the members present [illegible] were JOHN [illegible], who will also be present at the banquet; Gen. WM. S. HILLYER, Rev. [illegible], rector of St. Albans; Rev. WM. L. [illegible], of the College Review; JOHN HAY, and J. W. [illegible], of [illegible], the orator, poet and [illegible] of the occasion.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

Mr. [illegible] moved to take up the bill to lease to San Francisco a part of the Presidio Reservation for a public park. The bill was not taken up.

NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported adversely to the claim of JOSEPH P. ABBOTT to a seat as Senator from North Carolina. Mr. CARPENTER, for himself and Mr. RICE, made a minority report in favor of Mr. ABBOTT'S claim. Mr. LOGAN said he would call up the majority report at an early day. Mr. COLE announced that the Committee on Appropriations was ready to report several important bills requiring early action, and asked the Senate to sit today until the pending resolution was disposed of.

[illegible]

Mr. [illegible] offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to inform the Senate how many acres are in the Presidio Reservation, how much is needed for military purposes, and how much the remainder is worth. It was adopted. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire whether some means cannot be found to diminish the bulk of the *Congressional Globe*. The resolution was adopted.

THE SALE OF ARMS.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed the consideration of the Sumner resolution. Mr. SUMNER addressed the Senate. He said: Besides the unaccustomed interest which this debate has excited, I cannot fail to note that it has wandered far from any original purpose of mine, and into fields which I have no desire to enter. I shall try to bring it back to the real issue, which I hope to present without passion or prejudice. And here, Sir, I declare, what is only the rule of my life, that in what I say today there shall not be a single word which is not prompted by the love of truth and the desire for justice. But I venture to ask you to remember that there is something on this planet besides the Senate, or any Senator; something besides any high officials, something higher than any political party. I mean the good name of the American people and purity of Government, which must be saved from scandal. In this spirit and with this aspiration I speak today. Look first at the circumstances which surround us. An aroused community in the commercial Metropolis of the country has succeeded in overthrowing a corrupt Ring. Tammany has been at last overthrown, and here good Democrats vied with Republicans. The country, thrilled with the victory, demanded that it should be extended. Then came movements against the abuses in the civil service, and especially in that other Tammany—the New-York Custom-house. After debate, protracted for days, an investigation was ordered, and the newspapers have been since loaded with the odious details. Everywhere there is now a cry for reform. That is the universal voice of the country from New-York to New-Orleans. In conformity with this the civil service reform movement, looking to purity of government and the independence of office-holders, was inaugurated. At this time reports were heard of abuses in the Ordnance Office, by which the neutral position of our country was seriously compromised at a time when we were bound to take special care. It seemed from the evidence as if our neutral duties were put in the hands of mere money seekers or official jobbers. It seemed as if the injunction of *Iago* to "put money in thy purse," had been followed, rather than the rules of international law. These things became known through the judiciary proceedings in France, and a legislative inquiry also, so that they were a universal scandal. It was time that something should be done to arrest the suspicion thrown upon our officials, and it must be done so thoroughly that neither at home nor abroad should there be any suspicion of whitewash. It was in this spirit that I brought forward this resolution. My object was to call attention to the sales of arms to France during the late war. That was my objective point. How has that resolution been encountered? By various objections, mostly of form, and some of them absolutely. It was charged that I was introducing politics, and straightway allusions were made to the Presidential election, which, with some Senators is always the universal [illegible]. When I pleaded for reform, the Senator from Indiana, (Mr. MORTON,) seized the party bugle and sounded to arms. [Laughter.] I have no intention of following that Senator. I shall make no allusion to any Presidential election, nor any allusion to the President. [At this point Mr. LOGAN interrupted, and asked unanimous consent that ladies who could not find seats in the galleries should be admitted to the cloak-rooms, as on two former occasions during this debate, but Mr. HAMLIN objected, saying that two field days in one session were enough. Murmurs of disapprobation.] Mr. SUMNER—The Senator from Indiana (Mr. MORTON) shall neither tempt nor drive me into that discussion. I am here for reform; I am in earnest, and I am not to be diverted by any political issue. I am for a real reform and renovation of the civil service of the country, and I know no better way in which to promote the beneficent result than by insisting at all times upon purity in the Administration of the Government. I have always voted for every inquiry having that object in view, and I shall always vote for every such inquiry. Call you this politics? Certainly it is not politics in the sense in which the word is employed by the Senator from Indiana (Mr. MORTON). It is only honesty and just regard for the public good. It has been charged, too, that I am acting as a French agent, and also as a Prussian agent. Sir, I am neither. I am nothing but a Senator of the United States, anxious for the good name of my country, and seeking in every possible way to make my country right. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. MORTON) says that he heard of this matter some months before the meeting of Congress. I did not hear of it until weeks after the meeting of Congress, and I first heard of it from a distinguished born citizen who has not been named in this debate. Mr. SUMNER again denounced the charge that the Marquis DE CHAMBRUN was a French spy as an insult to that gentleman, and also to the Government of France. It had been charged, too, that the introduction of this resolution by publishing the suspicions against our officials, might prejudice the German Emperor against us in the action as umpire on the San Juan question, but the whole matter was well known at Berlin long before the introduction of the resolution, as shown by a dispatch from Mr. BANCROFT, dated in Berlin, Germany, 1870, quoting from the London *Times* a statement that enormous quantities of arms and ammunition were sold to France, not only by American traders but by the War Department at Washington. As to the charge that this inquiry would endanger the *Alabama* claims, he would say that although he had been from the beginning in favor of holding England to a just account for her violations of international duty, yet if our claims against her could not be prosecuted except at the expense of purity of government in our own country, they were not worth the terrible price. He was not one of those whose motto was "Our country, right or wrong." He was always for his country with the aspiration that it might be always right, but he would never be for anything wrong. Mr. SUMNER then turned to the pending resolution and said that it presented the general question whether there is not sufficient reason for inquiry into the sale of arms during the French and German war. This naturally divided itself into two questions, the first relating to international duty and the second relating to misfeasance on the part of our own officials, and involving what might be called the money question. Upon the first of these he read authorities, and argued to show that good faith was the supreme rule in international obligations. There was a marked distinction between what a State could do in a case like this and what a private citizen could do. The citizen might play the merchant, and take the risk of capture, but the State could not do so, either directly or indirectly, without a breach of good faith. Upon the second question he said that there were six distinct pieces of evidence:

First—The resolution passed by the French Assembly on the 9th of February, 1872, asking the United States to furnish the result of the inquiry into the conduct of American officials suspected of participation in the purchase of arms for the French Government during the war.

Second—The cable dispatch from Mr. SQUIRE, the son-in-law and agent of REMINGTON, in which he said: "We have the strongest influences working for us."

Third—The letter of REMINGTON stating repeatedly that he was dealing with the Government of the United States.

Fourth—The statement of Mr. LECESNE, President of the Commission of Armaments, at Tours, made in open Court, under oath, that the French had made an engagement with the American Federal Government, which had undertaken to deliver free on board all the arms on account of France.

Fifth—The positive declaration of the London *Times* made in the face of Europe, and reported to our Government by our Minister at Berlin, that enormous quantities of arms and ammunition had been sold to the French by the War Department at Washington, and

Sixth—The testimony of REMINGTON'S clerk, authenticated by the French Consul-General at New-York, that REMINGTON had had his books altered three times, and the statement that in the affairs of REMINGTON, RICHARDSON, [illegible] agent, appeared in what might be called a criminal character. The resolution of the French Assembly showing that suspicions against American officials had arisen abroad and asking in a friendly spirit that the result of the inquiry which it was assumed would be undertaken should be communicated to the French Government, would alone be enough to justify the Senate in ordering an investigation, but with this cumulative and concurring testimony from six different sources, an investigation could not be refused without setting at defiance the rules of decency and common sense.

Mr. SUMNER, in conclusion, discussed the charge that these sales of arms impaired the defensive capacity of the country, and also what he called the money question. The question was then put on Mr. TRUMBULL'S motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. CONKLING'S amendment directing the Committee to inquire whether any American Senator or citizen had held communication or correspondence with any foreign Government or its agents was adopted, and the motion was lost—yeas [illegible], nays 26. The Republicans who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. [illegible], LOGAN, SPRAGUE, TRUMBULL and [illegible]. Messrs. SUMNER and SCHURZ did not vote at all. Mr. HARLAN, referring to the statement read by Mr. SCHURZ from the reports of the Chief of Ordnance, said that these were only [illegible] brought forward to [illegible] the [illegible] for them, and [illegible] the [illegible] the attention of the Senate, the Senator from Massachusetts the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] the [illegible] that the [illegible] to the [illegible] of [illegible]. He called attention to the fact that all the so-called evidence introduced to justify the pending resolution was of French origin, and said it confirmed the opinion he had expressed at the commencement of the debate, that this whole proceeding had been instigated by a French agent, in the hope that it would in some way serve French interests. It was now quite evident that the French agent had a grievance, and had found his friends [illegible] with certain American Senators very convenient for his purpose. He (HARLAN) knew, so far as a man could know from the statements of others, that this very Marquis DE CHAMBRUN, who had been admitted here, had first applied to a Senator known to be friendly to the Administration, and tried to get him to offer the resolution, and that having failed in that attempt he had gone to a Senator who had publicly arrayed himself against the Administration. He (HARLAN) deeply regretted to see that Senator (SUMNER) consent to make a convenience of the Senate of the United States in the interest of the agent of a foreign Power. He then discussed at length the history of the General Order business in the New-York Custom-house. He read from the laws and the Custom-house regulations to show that no maximum rates were fixed for General Order storage charges. The Senator from Missouri (Mr. SCHURZ) had talked a great deal about corruptions overcharges, &c., but he had been unable to tell the Senate what the rule was by which the charges could be fixed under the laws or regulations. It was said that some of the merchants had complained that the charges were too high, and no doubt they had. But was it an unusual thing for men to complain that they were overcharged? When a merchant rented a store, did he not complain that the rent was too high? And when he hired a hack did he not generally complain that the hackman overcharged him? All the Senator's (Mr. SCHURZ) talk about government corruption, &c., had come down to a statement that two men in New-York—LEET and STOCKING—who were not Government officials at all, were accused by the merchants who stored their goods with them, of charging too much for storage. The fact was that a large percentage of the "General Order" goods were shipped here directly by foreign manufacturers, and invoiced at the naked cost at the manufactories, and these complaints were simply part of an attempt by these foreign manufacturers to reduce the cost of storing their goods while they were waiting for a market, which market was often found in South America, or back in Europe, and not in this country. The Senator (Mr. SCHURZ) had said that the merchants wished to abandon the present system, and go back to the old one. Did that Senator know that the old system allowed the owners of the goods to store them in their own warehouses, and that it was broken up by a former Democratic Administration because it was found to make smuggling convenient? In conclusion, Mr. HARLAN argued against the passage of the pending resolution. Mr. SCHURZ said that in this debate Mr. HARLAN had won a peculiar distinction. All the other Senators on that side of the question who had spoken of the "General Order" abuses in New-York had contented themselves with trying to shift the responsibility for them, but he had undertaken to defend them. Mr. SCHURZ then remarked that the statement obtained by Mr. HARLAN from the Secretary of War, today, contradicted the report of the Chief of Ordnance, and said: Now, it may be all so, but when we produce here a deliberate official report stating one thing, and then on the spur of the moment and another report brought in here stating another thing, it is evident, I think, that the ways of the Department are mysterious and past finding out. And, therefore, I offer an amendment directing the Committee to inquire also whether breech-loading muskets, or others, muskets capable of being transformed into breech-loaders have been sold by the War Department in such large numbers as seriously to affect the defensive capacity of the country in case of war. Mr. CARPENTER obtained the floor, but yielded for a motion to adjourn, and at 4½, without further action, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. HALE presented resolutions of the Maine Legislature declaring that the effect of the Treaty of Washington promises to be disastrous to the fishing interests of Maine, and instructing the Senators and Representatives from that State to use their influence to provide relief and indemnity to those interests by a bounty on fish, or on tonnage; or in such other forms as may best protect those interests. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

ARMS AND ORDNANCE SALES.

Mr. LYNCH asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to investigate all sales of ordnance stores made by the Government for the year ending 30th June, 1871, and whether any member of the Senate, or other citizen of the United States, has been in communication or collusion with the Government or authorities of France, or with any agent thereof, with power to send for persons and papers, and to conduct the investigation in public.

Mr. DAWES said he should like before any member proposed an investigation into the conduct of a Senator to stand in his place and be responsible for some definite charge. Mr. LYNCH said he had no objection to striking that part out. Mr. DAWES—I do not think the example a good one. If the gentleman has any ground for suspecting the conduct of a Senator, let him say so. Mr. HOOPER objected to the reception of the resolution.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

The bill reported yesterday by Mr. MERRIAM from the Committee on Banking and Currency to facilitate bank clearing-house exchanges came up, as the first business in the morning hour. Mr. GARFIELD opposed the bill as indirectly producing an inflation of the currency. Mr. SCOFIELD also opposed it as carrying the legal-tender principle one step further than Congress had ever thought of before. Mr. POTTER agreed with Mr. GARFIELD. Mr. HOOPER suggested some amendments to the bill which, he thought, would remove some of the objections to it. W. E. ROBERTS doubted the policy of the bill. Mr. SCOFIELD and others spoke, and Mr. MONROE offered an amendment providing.

That the legal-tender deposit as security for the redemption of the certificates shall not be counted as part of the legal-tender reserve now required by law.

Mr. SHELDON moved to add New-Orleans to the places of deposit. The bill and amendments were, on the motion of Mr. SCOFIELD, recommitted to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORTS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. PERCE, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported a bill to equalize the payment of male and female employes of the Government. Recommitted. Mr. TOWNSEND, of New-York asked leave to offer preamble and resolution on the subject of consequential damage, submitting the question for final arbitrement to that distinguished statesman and philanthropist, JOHN BRIGHT, of England. Messrs. DAWES and W. H. ROBERTS objected. The House proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows: The Senate amendments to the House bill for admission free of duty of photographs, &c., intended for exhibition at the Cleveland International Photographic Exhibition, was concurred in; as was the Senate amendment to the House bill for relief of the Postmaster of Chicago; the Senate bills transferring certain powers and duties to the Department of Justice, and providing a seal therefor; for relief of certain parties in Iowa, with an amendment; to reimburse United States soldiers for loss of clothing by the Chicago fire; for the sale of Hancock Barracks, at Houlton, Me., with an amendment; that amending the act of 27th July, 1868, relating to pensions, were passed. The bill to extend the time to the State of Wisconsin to complete a road from Lake St. Croix to Lake Superior, was taken up. After much debate by Messrs. HOLMAN, BANKS, BURR, ELDRIDGE and BECK, and several votes by yeas and nays on intermediate questions and dilatory motions, the House, without reaching a final vote on the bill, adjourned at 5 o'clock.

The Baltimore Scandal—Card from Rev. Dr. Huston.

Rev. Dr. L. D. HUSTON, of Baltimore, against whom serious charges of immorality are made by a young girl of that city, is at present with his brother-in-law, at Avondale, Ohio, near Cincinnati. The papers [illegible] Cincinnati publish the following card from him:

Will the conductors of newspapers give me space to denounce as infamously false and slanderous, in every particular and in every sense, the shocking statement contained in a note which appeared in an evening journal of Baltimore, about me, and to ask a suspension of public opinion till an investigation can be had? The loss of my voice, and the failing health of a member of my family, which determined me weeks ago to leave Baltimore.

L. D. HUSTON.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28, 1872.

The Market Savings Bank—Postponement of the Sale of the Bonds of the Derby Coal Company.

The Market Savings Bank was again opened, yesterday, for the purpose of allowing depositors to prove their claims. The bank will be open again for the same purpose on Saturday, the 2d of March. Twenty-two [illegible] bonds of the Derby Coal Company, of Pennsylvania, given by C. A. PATTERSON as security to the bank for a loan of $[illegible], were announced to be sold at auction, yesterday. At the hour announced for the sale a protest was entered by counsel on behalf of PATTERSON, and the sale was in consequence postponed until March [illegible]. Mr. WORTEN, the receiver, states that proceedings are now being instituted against the firm of [illegible] & Co., for indebtedness to the bank, and also against Mr. BRIGHT, another alleged debtor. The Depositors' Investigation Committee held a meeting yesterday, when many facts of importance were brought forth, which the Committee are not yet prepared to publish.

THE TRIAL OF THE GRAND JURY.

Continuation of the Stokes Case—The Argument of Mr. Graham on the Illegality of the Jury.

Every seat in the Court-room of the Oyer and Terminer was filled yesterday morning long before the beginning of the proceedings. At the opening of the Court, District-Attorney GARVIN admitted the advertisement and precept for the call of the Grand Jury, and the return, and then with that he rested his case.

Assistant Clerk [illegible], of the General Sessions, was called to produce the minutes of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for October, 1871, and proved that the Court was in session, under Justice GEORGE G. BARNARD, on Oct. 30, 1871, and also from Nov. 1 to Nov. 12.

Mr. GERRY said that the Circuit Court was also in session at the same time, under Justice BRADY, and consequently there must have been two Grand Juries.

Mr. JOHN GRAHAM then commenced his argument. He contended that the statute was mandatory and peremptory, that the Grand Jury list should be selected from the names on the list of the petit jurors for the time being; that the selection must be made by a board of six officers, under the act of 1863. He said the Grand Jury list from which had been obtained the Grand Jury that had indicted EDWARD S. STOKES had not been selected by such a board, but by the Mayor, who did the whole business, while three others sat by and merely acquiesced in what he did. The statute prescribed that the Board should meet in the office of the Commissioner of Jurors on the first Monday in September. The Board did meet on the first Monday in September, 1871, but transacted no business. The statute further prescribed that a Chairman should be elected and that four should form a quorum. If a quorum was not present, the Board should not enter upon its duties, but adjourn from time to time until a quorum should be obtained. He understood this passage to mean that three persons should be actually and actively engaged in the duties, and not that one man should make a selection for others to abide by. The Commissioner of Jurors, according to the statute, if able to attend, was to act as clerk, and to produce all the lists of jurors from which the selection was to be made. The Board was then to select not less than 600 nor more than 1,000 names from which the Grand Jury were to be impaneled. The counsel then went on to explain the meaning of the words "to select." The persons to be selected, according to the statute, were to be intelligent citizens, and it is to be assumed, sober ones. He called the attention of the Court to one of the Grand Jury who had been, under examination the previous day, and asked if he was an example of a sober citizen. The statute further required that each selected juror should be of good character, and should have the qualification of serving as a petit juror, and not exempt from serving as such. The majority of the quorum, the statute said, had to agree upon every name selected to go on the Grand Jury list, which he understood did not mean mere acquiescence. He compared the action of the Board to a case referred to the three Judges at Special Term, and asked what would be the effect if two went to sleep and left all the work to only one. If one member of the Board selected the list and the others adopted it without expressed concurrence, the list was not properly made up according to the statute. Then, arguing that the list was properly made up, it was still illegal, as it had not on it the given and surname of each person at length, also their residences and occupations, as required by law. The list should also have been signed by the officers composing the Board, certified by the Clerk of the Board, and filed in the office of the County Clerk for fifteen days. Such a course had not been followed. If all this the statute was absolute, and if the Court could wipe out one part of the statute, it could as easily discharge the prisoner, STOKES, without a trial. The statute defines that the Commissioner of Jurors must select the Grand Jury; and as the Grand Jury that indicted STOKES had been selected by the Deputy County Clerk, or in any other way than by the Commissioner of Jurors, it was null and void. Even if he did not personally draw the names from the Grand Jury box, the Commissioner must be present, directing and overseeing the proceedings. It had become well known that favoritism had been shown in the selection of Grand Jurors, and such was the amount and extent of immunity in this as in other departments as to defeat the ends of justice itself. One man could gain an entrance into the sacred chamber of the Grand Jury by merely sending in his card, while another who had a duty to perform was excluded. He then cited the case of FRIERY *vs.* The People, where the list was informally prepared, and although held to be a proper list, was reprobated by Justice WRIGHT on account of its informality. In this case the counsel attacked the list itself, and asserted that any Grand Jury drawn from it was not a legal body.

It has been argued that as this is a case in which it is to be decided whether or not STOKES killed FISK, it does not matter who indicts him. The law has said in which way the same is to be tried, and no other way will do. The Constitution declares that no man shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, and the statute law must therefore be obeyed. In this case the Constitution has been disregarded, and the statute law disobeyed. Such a course would not be allowed in an ordinary case, and if there was a need for so much scrutiny in the matter of property, how much more so when a man's life was at stake. The counsel asserted that the indictment had been drawn without consultation with the District-Attorney, and without any other evidence than had been produced before the Coroner's jury, who had actually thrown out in their verdict all allegations of premeditation or malice, which allegations the Grand Jury had so ingeniously interwoven into the indictment.

The Press had asserted that if this plea was allowed all the prisoners in the State Prison would be discharged. Such would not be the case. The prisoner STOKES had raised the objection as to the legality of the tribunal before he pleaded to the charge of murder, whereas those who were in prison had pleaded to the indictments as presented. That action alone debarred them from seeking the remedy his client sought. This was decided in the People *vs.* ALLEN, 43 New-York, 28. The counsel then cited the acts of 1847, 1863 and 1870 for the selection of Grand Jurors. By the act of 1870 the ballot for Grand Jurors is to be prepared by the Commissioner of Jurors, carefully compared with the list regularly selected, placed by him in the Grand Jury box, from which the Commissioner shall draw fifty names. Counsel contended that on this point alone the Grand Jury was illegal. He had been told to think of the consequences of his argument. Let the consequences be on the heads of those who had acted illegally; he wanted the law administered as on the statute book. He contended further that the Board had no jurisdiction in selecting the Grand Jury list, not having before them the list of petit jurors called for by the act of 1863. The petit jury list should have been the one in force from Oct. 1, 1870, to Sept. 30, 1871, whereas the Grand Jury list chosen in September, 1871, was selected from a list beginning to be in force on Oct. 1, 1871, and not even carried to. Fifteen names on the Grand Jury list could not be found on the list of petit jurors. He cited the case of CLARK against the State of Maryland, where, in 1866, the list was made out by the Clerk, and presented separately to the Judges, which composed the Board, for their signatures. It was there decided by Judge STEWART that the Grand Jury had been improperly drawn, and the indictment for murder was quashed, it being decreed that the statute was mandatory and not directory. It is shown that the Mayor got up this Grand Jury list, while three figures bowed the head to what he did, and consequently the drawing could not be legal. He also cited the case of the People against JEWETT, who was accused of abducting MORGAN during the anti-Masonic troubles. In this case the Supervisors selected the Grand Jury, carefully excluding all who were Masons, and it was held that such exclusion was contrary to law. In the case of The State of Louisiana against PARKS, for murder, it was shown that a new trial was ordered because one juryman had been improperly selected—he not being at the time a citizen—whereas in this case, the counsel contended, fifteen had been improperly selected. He showed by the case of The People against ALLEN, (43 New-York, 28) where the convicted prisoner endeavored to escape by the plea that two Grand Juries had been in session, Judge ANDREWS decided that if the plea had been interposed at the proper time it would have been valid; but after the verdict had been rendered the Court could not allow the plea. This, he said, would do away with the cry that the consequence of his client's plea would be to release all the prisoners in the State Prison. He contended further that the Grand Jury list was illegal, for if three men would bow acquiescence to what the Mayor suggested, then the Mayor might bow to what any one outside should suggest. The list was void for want of the certificate, and could never be made valid. Had it been certified to it would, perhaps, have been difficult to have disputed it, as it would have then become a record. Mr. GRAHAM wound up his argument by an appeal to the Court on behalf of his client, who, he said, perhaps, would in time be able to show that the fate of DUNHAM B. EATON and young RAMSAY might have been his.

The Court then adjourned to 11 o'clock today.

A New Phase of the Saw-Dust Swindle—One of the Gang Sent to the Penitentiary.

EDWARD NICHOLSON, a merchant of De Bark, Arkansas, while walking up Broadway yesterday afternoon, was accosted by an elegant young man, who, seeming to recognize him, asked if he had not received a circular from ANDERSON & Co. Mr. NICHOLSON said he had not, and, asking what the circular was, was regaled with the old story of the first engraver of the Treasury having been discharged without cause, and having in revenge obtained plates of the greenbacks, from which ANDERSON & Co. were prepared to sell money, at good an imitation, for forty-five cents on the dollar. Mr. NICHOLSON pretended to be delighted at the prospect of this speculation, and on his invitation the young man walked beside him discussing the affair quite glibly, until Officer GUNSON, of the Broadway Squad, was encountered, when the young man, to his great astonishment and disgust, was given into custody as a swindler. Being arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, he was annoyed to find upon giving his name as JOSEPH ANDERSON that he was committed for six months to Blackwell's Island.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Report on the Condition of the Street-Cars—The Manure Nuisance Again—Weekly Statistics.

At the session of the Board of Health, yesterday, Dr. MOREAU MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, made a report as to the condition of the street-cars. It is stated that the cushioned seats and backs are not and cannot be kept in a cleanly condition, and, as a rule, the means of ventilation are inadequate and badly managed, but the offensive condition of the cars, is, as a rule, more owing to overcrowding and to the class of people who ride in them; this is shown in the report of Inspector JAMES, who contrasts the class who use the cars traversing the central portion of the City with those who ride in the cars on the edges of the City, the latter being largely laborers and mechanics, who leave their work in a dirty state. In specifying the condition of the cars of the different lines, the Ninth-avenue Company's cars are said to have dirty and greasy cushions and filthy straw, the latter not being changed oftener than once per week, and in seventeen cars the ventilation was defective. In the Forty-second and Grand-street line the straw was found in a filthy condition, and those having cushioned backs were in a foul state. The Eighth-avenue line cars were generally in good order, but the Tenth-avenue had worn and filthy cushions. The Fourth and Sixth avenue cars were in excellent order, no straw being used on either line; and the cars of the Avenue C line, being all new, are yet in good order. From the facts which have been gathered by the inspection, the report concludes that the principal causes of uncleanliness are the cushioned seats and the use of straw on the floors. The ventilation of cars must be materially improved and placed beyond the caprice of passengers or conductors to render these vehicles healthful. The report was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

Upon motion of Commissioner MANIERRE, it was ordered that the Controller be requested to place $20,000 to the credit of the Board in the National Shoe and Leather Bank to pay the expenses of the Board for February.

President BOSWORTH stated that, in consequence of the approach of warm weather, and the expected advent of cholera, the Board owed it to the public to remove all manure dumps from the City, and he had requested Dr. MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, to make a special inspection of the dumping grounds and report their condition. This report being read merely stated that there were large accumulations of manure on the grounds at Forty-fifth-street, East River, and Thirty-eighth-street, North River, there being at the latter place 30,000 loads, and at the first the manure being from ten to twenty feet deep, and recommended that the contractors be required to remove all the manure by the 1st of May.

A discussion ensued, in which it appeared that, although the Board had ordered all this manure to be removed before Dec. 1, and none dumped on the ground after that day, these contractors did not remove any of it, and have constantly dumped at both these places, as well as at other points. This order was in the form of a resolution, and could not be enforced, and it was ordered that an order in the form prescribed by sec. 14 be entered, requiring all this manure to be removed before the 1st of April.

Dr. MORRIS made the following comparative statement of contagious diseases reported for the two weeks ending Feb. 17 and 24, 1872:

Feb. 17—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 5; scarlet fever, 103; measles, 16; diphtheria, 17; small-pox, 81.

Feb. 24—Typhus fever, 3; typhoid fever, 8; scarlet fever, 87; measles, 10; diphtheria, 18; small-pox, 73.

Dr. RUSSELL, Register of Records, reports as follows: During the past week there were registered 631 deaths, being an increase of 60 upon the previous week, and an excess of 107 over the corresponding week of 1871. Zymotic diseases produced 167 deaths; constitutional, 162; local, 224; developmental, 41, and violent causes 37. The fatal cases of small-pox diminished from 35 to 31; of scarlatina, from 33 to 30; of whooping-cough, from 23 to 17.

Suit for Breach of Promise Against "Brick" Pomeroy.

The answer to the complaint of SADIE E. WILKINSON, of New-Haven, Conn., for breach of promise of marriage against MARK M. POMEROY, was filed in the Clerk's office of the United States District Court yesterday. The defendant denies that he ever at any time or in any manner solicited the plaintiff in marriage, and that the plaintiff was unmarried at the time when she avers he promised to marry her. The defendant further alleges that at the times aforesaid he was a married man, and incapable of entering into a marriage contract, and that this the plaintiff well knew; and he further says, that at the aforesaid times, "the plaintiff was habitually intemperate, and of a violent disposition and temper, and generally represented among her neighbors so to be, of which the defendant was ignorant at that time. That on divers occasions afterward the plaintiff threatened personal violence to defendant, and with a pistol and other dangerous weapons pursued defendant from time to time and place to place, so that he greatly feared that his life was in danger; and that the conduct, habits and disposition and temper of the plaintiff were such, as he has learned since the times in said complaint mentioned, that she was not a fit person to enter into the marriage contract with any person." And, in answer to the allegation of the plaintiff, that by reason of the alleged promise of the defendant to marry her, she was prevented from receiving the attentions of other persons with a view to marriage, the defendant says that if said plaintiff has not received such attentions it was in consequence of her intemperate habits and her ungovernable and violent temper and disposition, which render her unfit to enter into a marriage contract with any person or persons whomsoever. By the sworn statement of POMEROY'S counsel it appears that he is now in the West, and when last heard from was in Kansas.

The New Russian Minister.

It has already been announced in the TIMES that Baron VON OFFENBERG has been appointed by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to take charge of the Russian Legation at Washington. Advices were received in this City yesterday stating that the new Minister had left St. Petersburg on the 12th of February, and, it is expected, will reach this country about the middle of March. Baron VON OFFENBERG has for many years had charge of the interests of the Imperial Government in the East, as Consul-General at Bucharest, Persia. He is accompanied by Count KREUTZ, a young Russian nobleman, who has recently been appointed an attaché to the Legation. M. SCHIRKOFF, second Secretary of the Embassy, who has been acting as Chargé d'Affaires since the retirement Major-Gen. GORLOFF from that office, succeeds M. DANZAS, the first Secretary, who has obtained permission to visit Russia, and will probably not return.

The Hudson-Street Dummy Engine Accident—The Railroad Company Censured.

An inquest was held by Coroner YOUNG, yesterday, in the case of Mrs. ANN BROWN, of No. 212 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, who was run over and instantly killed in Hudson-street, near Desbrosses-street, on the 13th inst., by a dummy engine of the Hudson River Railroad, in charge of WILLIAM M. DUNHAM, engineer. The jury exonerated the engineer, but censured the Railroad Company for allowing the cars to remain on the track so as to obstruct the view of persons crossing Hudson-street, and they added: "We therefore hold the Company directly responsible for her death." It is said that the relatives of deceased intend to bring suit against the Company.

Sale of Scranton Coal.

Messrs. DRAPER & Co. sold at auction, yesterday, 100,000 tons of Scranton coal. The prices varied little from those obtained last month. The following are the comparative rates of the last and present sales:

	Tons.	February.		January.	
Lump	5,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steamboat	5,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grate	15,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Egg	14,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stove	45,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chestnut	15,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	100,000				

The Controller's Payments.

Controller GREEN made the following payments yesterday:

Department of Police, pay of force for February, 1872 ... $[illegible]
Fire Department, pay of men for February ... $[illegible]
Department of Public Instruction, for pay of professors and teachers in College of City of New-York ... [illegible]

Today he will pay the salaries of the regular clerks in the Department of Public Works, and of the Water Police for October, November and December, 1871, amounting to $[illegible].

The North Dutch Church.

In consequence of the failure of the attempt to sell the lease of the ground on which the old North Dutch Church, in Fulton-street, is erected, on Tuesday last, the religious services will be continued without interruption. The Consistory still hope to dispose of the lease by private treaty. The figure reserved by the Consistory for the annual rental is $[illegible], which is looked upon by capitalists as far above the real value.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

PETITIONS.

A large number of petitions were presented against the repeal of the Erie Classification act, and four in favor of the repeal, and others.

BILLS REPORTED.

Among bills reported was one for the protection of tax-payers against frauds, embezzlements, and wrongful acts of public officers and agents. It is the bill vetoed by the Governor and amended to meet his objections. Another to restrict the power of the City of Brooklyn to issue bonds or loan its credit for local improvements. It limits the amount for local improvements to $3,000,000 at any time, and for water and sewerage to $2,200,000. Also, to regulate the fees of County Clerks, except in Kings and New-York Counties.

For searching and certifying, five cents for each year, and ten cents for each incumbrance; docketing judgments, two defendants, not less than sixty cents; each additional defendant, ten cents; taxing costs, fifty cents; docketing and transcribing, twenty-five cents.

BILLS PASSED.

Bills were passed reappropriating a certain portion of the income of the United States Deposit Fund for the benefit of academies. It appropriates $[illegible] to purchase books and apparatus. To regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in the City of New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Hudson River Railroad Company sent in, in answer to inquiries of the Senate, a map, showing the tracks used; also an account of the number of trains run, the rate of speed, number of accidents, &c. The Company does not own any of the property used, but leases from the Harlem Railroad Company. The Cary Cross-town Railroad bill was recommitted to the Committee on Railroads. The bill in relation to petit jurors for the County Court and Court of Sessions in Westchester County was ordered to a third reading. The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. JUDD presented a memorial from the ship-owners, agents and ship-masters of New-York, asking an investigation as soon as may be into the abuses and extortions to which they are subjected by the Board of Pilot Commissioners. Also one from residents on Staten Island for a Metropolitan Police.

BILLS REPORTED.

Among the bills reported were these: To amend the charter of the City of Kingston, also of Newburg, also of Elmira, also of Cohoes; to create a Department of City Works for Brooklyn, and to abolish the Department of Sewage.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Among the bills introduced were one to create in Kings County a Department of Public Charities in Brooklyn; also to reorganize the Fire Department of Brooklyn; to abolish imprisonment for debt; to prescribe the powers and duties of Excise in the City and County of New-York; one relative to the rate of interest, fixing the rate at seven, instead of six per cent., and abolishing the Usury law; and one to charter the Elevated Arcade Railway Company in New-York, the same bill as introduced in the Senate yesterday.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. STRAHAN, from the Committee on Elections, submitted the report on the contested-seat case of KILLIAN vs. EMMANS, concluding with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That FREDERICK KILLIAN having received the greatest number of votes cast for member of Assembly for the Eleventh Assembly District of the County of New-York at the general election held on the 7th of November, 1871, is declared the [illegible], and is entitled to the seat now occupied by Hon. ALEX. FRIAR.

On the motion of D. B. HILL the report was laid on the table and made the special order for Friday at 12 o'clock. Mr. HILL also announced that Mr. MOSELY and himself, the minority of the Committee, dissented from the report, and would submit a minority report. Mr. HALSEY offered the following, which was laid over:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to investigate the Department of the Counsel to the Corporation of New-York, particularly the Bureau of Street Opening, the appointment, and action of Commissioners therefor; the expenses of the same, and the payment thereof; awards made, and the names and duties of all persons connected therewith during the whole term of office of the present incumbent.

On motion of Mr. JACOBS, the report of the Committee on Ways and Means on the charge against the Commissioners and Superintendent of the new Capitol was made the special order for Monday evening next.

Mr. JUDD offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, Charges and complaints have been made against the action of the Harbor Masters and Pilot Commissioners of the Port of New-York in their official capacity.

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce and Navigation be, and hereby are authorized to investigate such charges and complaints, with power to send for persons and papers.

The House then adjourned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Capture of Thieves on a Lark—How they Spent $1,500.

Some two or three weeks ago Mrs. CALLAGHAN, residing at the corner of Hudson and Prospect streets, Brooklyn, was robbed of $1,500 currency and $100 in silver, by her two nephews, JOHN and JAMES KELLY, aged respectively nineteen and twenty-one years. Their sudden disappearance, immediately after the robbery, in company with another lad named EDWARD WALSH, first fixed suspicion upon them. Search was made in Brooklyn and New-York, but without avail until Tuesday night, when Officer DUFF arrested JOHN KELLY and WALSH in a low saloon in Greene-street, New-York. They were brought to the Second Precinct Station-house, Brooklyn, where they confessed the robbery. Their stolen money was all gone, and, ever since the theft, they had been leading a dissolute life in the Metropolis among bad characters, and indulging in debauchery and vice. Among their expenditures they enumerated fashionable clothing, revolvers, carriages, private boxes at the theatres, and wines at $10 per bottle, &c. But their reckless waste is best illustrated by their assertion that they threw away the $100 of silver money along the docks of the North River. The reason they gave for this is, that they feared detection if they attempted to use it. Their confederate, JAMES KELLY, has not yet been found, and the lads state that he has gone to New-Orleans. They will be brought before the Police Court today.

Fire in Brooklyn—Destruction of a Carriage Factory.

At 12½ yesterday a fire broke out in the carriage factory of HAND & FALLESEN, No. 608 Third-avenue, corner of Twenty-second-street. The fire was first discovered in the wood-shop on the first floor while the workmen were absent at dinner. The flames spread rapidly through the four floors of the building, completely eating out the interior and destroying the entire stock of the firm together with the tools of the workmen. Loss on the stock, $6,000; insured for $1,500. The damage to the building is estimated at $10,000; insured for $6,000. Nearly one hundred men are thrown out of employment by the fire.

Brief Notes.

Yesterday, Judge GILBERT, at the Supreme Court, denied the petition of EDWARD HARVY to vacate an assessment for widening Vanderbilt-avenue.

Yesterday the funeral of the late ABRAHAM BEAL took place from Plymouth Church, and was largely attended. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER preached the funeral sermon.

Yesterday afternoon CHRISTOPHER MADDEN, a laborer, residing on Twentieth-street, was instantly killed by the caving in of a bank of earth on Eighteenth-street, under which he was digging.

A boy, named ROBERT CHAMBERS, was found yesterday lying in the cellar of the Central Market, at the junction of Flatbush and Fulton avenues, sick with the small-pox. He had lain there since Saturday night last, with no covering but an old blanket and a few potato-bags. He was conveyed to the hospital at Flatbush.

Fifteen suits have been commenced against the Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company to recover penalties amounting to $30,000 on the charge of having landed cigars upon which no duty has been paid. The first of these cases came up yesterday in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, before Judge WOODRUFF, who rendered a decision for the libelants with costs.

A Very Venerable Lady.

From the Los Angeles (Cal.) News.

There is at present living at the San Gabriel Mission an old native Californian lady whose eyes have seen the passing away of several generations. She claims to be one hundred and thirty-two years old. She was a mother at the time the Mission church was built—100 years ago. Her hair is as white as driven snow, but her eyesight is as keen as that of a child, and her step as firm as that of a woman a century younger. She is an expert as a worker of embroidery, and executes the finest work without the aid of glasses. Every day, weather permitting, she may be seen in the fields or orchards near by her residence, busy at work with her needle. A specimen of her handiwork was exhibited in the Industrial Department of the last agricultural fair, and drew forth the admiration of all those who saw it. Her memory is unimpaired, and she converses vivaciously of events of the past appertaining to the San Gabriel Valley—her world. She recalls, without hesitation the reminiscences of her younger days, and recounts them with evident pleasure to those who feel sufficiently interested in such matters to ply her with questions relating to them. In all appearance the old lady gives fair promise to survive many of us who are more than a century her juniors.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 28.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28—P. M.

The Money market in Wall-street works close today, without any attempt, so far as we can discover, to increase the stringency growing out of the position of the City Banks. As a rule the Banks are poor in lawful Money, beyond the required 25 per cent. to their Deposits and Circulation, and many of them are now below this line, and liable at any time to be overhauled by the National Bank Examiner. The mercantile demand upon them is fortunately not of a very pressing nature, although an active Spring business now before the Merchants may require further accommodation later in the season. The scarcity of Money, today, has more or less affected the other Wall-street markets. The price of Gold and rates of Exchange are comparatively weak, and the Public Funds ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. lower on most of the 5-20s. The sales of Gold are 110⅛@110¼ ℘ cent., and of Bills on London, 60 days, 109⅜@109½ ℘ cent., less a brokerage.

The Stock Brokers paid 7 ℘ cent. Interest, and in some cases a small commission to the lender, for the use of Money to carry over their Railroad and other Stocks, and as it seemed every way probable that the stringency results from legitimate causes, and from no "lock up" of Greenbacks, the allied *Bull* movement on the Exchange, to which reference was made yesterday, was somewhat discouraged at and after the Second Board. The "outside public" have become more than suspicious of the leadership of Mr. Drew and the Erie Ring, whether acting against each other, as they sometimes do, or by preconcert together, as at present; and it may require the development of increased traffic on the great Railway lines as the season advances and the restoration of easy Money, both of which are hoped for, is not expected before the end of March, to encourage a substantial "Spring rise" on the Stock Exchange. At the same time, it is well to remember, as Wall-street so often acts not only by impulse, but by contraries, that there is no safe reasoning from business or financial causes that ought to influence the market. In the Tennessee Bonds there was a large business at 67 ℘ cent. The South Carolinas were steadier than yesterday; sales in the Afternoon at 30½@30¼ ℘ cent. The Railway Mortgages were generally steady.

After the Second Board, the business in Stocks in the Hall of the Exchange was comparatively dull, but without much change in the quotations from the Board sales. The Gold and Exchange markets were also dull, and the Public Funds barely steady. The Customs demand for Gold today was very light, less than $300,000.

CLOSING PRICES—FEB. 28.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	109⅛	108⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65s, May and Nov	112	111⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65s, Jan. and July	111⅜	111¼
American Gold	110⅜	110⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅛	97¼
N. Y. C. & Hudson Debt Ctfs	89⅜	90
Reading	114	113⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅛	111⅛
North-west Common	77⅛	76¾
North-west Preferred	91⅞	91
Pacific Mail	59⅝	59¼
St. Paul Preferred	78⅛	77⅞
St. Paul Common	57⅛	56⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	44½	44¼
Toledo and Wabash	75⅜	75
Western Telegraph	60½	60⅛
Erie	32⅛	32¼
Union Pacific	34½	34⅛
Lake Shore	92⅛	91⅞

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 5 o'clock P. M., the speculation in the Railroads, &c., was dull and heavy.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1872.

Gold receipts	$560,106 81
Gold payments	217,051 [illegible]
Gold balance	66,119,325 [illegible]
Currency receipts	422,198 [illegible]
Currency payments	[illegible]
Currency balance	5,807,780 [illegible]
Customs	295,000 00

The following are the last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

The Stockholders of the Quicksilver Company today elected the following Board of Directors: Daniel Drew, Edwin Hoyt, Eugene Kelly, G. W. Butts, E. E. Locke, Ludlow Patton, W. B. Duncan, James Low, J. S. Thayer, J. D. Smith and E. D. Stanton. Mr. Drew is made President, Mr. Butts Vice-President, and Mr. Smith Treasurer.

The bids for the Railway Mortgages at the Stock Exchange Board today were as follows:

[illegible]

The following are the last prices for the Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Exchange Board:

Del. & Hud. Canal	112	Quick. Min. Co.	30
Maryland Coal Co.	20	Quick. Min. Co. Pf.	37½
American Coal	[illegible]	Mer. M. Trust Ctfs.	[illegible]
Spring M. Coal	[illegible]	Boston W. P.	[illegible]
Canton Co. Baltimore	[illegible]	Adams Ex.	[illegible]
N. J. L. Imprvt. Co.	[illegible]	Wells-Fargo Ex.	77½
Consol. Coal of Md.	[illegible]	Am. M. U. Ex.	69½
Cumb. Coal & Iron	[illegible]	United States Ex.	[illegible]
West. Un. Tel.	60⅛	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	59⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 28.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97	97½
City 6s, new	100½	100¾
Camden and Amboy	129½	130
Pennsylvania Central	60¼	60½
Catawissa Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅝	26¾
Northern Central	39	39½
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Gold Loan	92¾	93¼

The Committee of the Stock Exchange on Stocks and Bonds proper to be dealt in have reported the following Mortgage Bonds, for which the Consolidated Coal Company of Maryland are responsible, as entitled to a place on the free list of the Exchange:

Consolidated Coal 7 ℘ cents	$512,000
Cumberland Coal 6 ℘ cents	267,000
Cumberland Coal Seconds, 6 ℘ cents	499,000
Cumberland and Pennsylvania 6 ℘ cents	[illegible]
Cumberland and Pennsylvania Seconds, 6 ℘ cents	700,000
Total of all issues	$2,[illegible]
Capital stock of Company	10,000,000
Capital and debt	$12,[illegible]

Our young friend of the Money column of the *Herald*, who, we believe, is a native of the Green Isle, thus discourses of the supposed sympathies of the Stock Exchange for St. Patrick's Day and its associations.

"Out of respect to the numerous citizens of Celtic birth or descent, members of the Board or interested in its dealings from day to day, and as a testimonial of regard for the immense Celtic contributions to the railway wealth of the country, it has been decided to close the Stock Exchange on Patrick's Day, the 17th of March proximo. This determination was not arrived at by any special resolution or action of the Board, but was agreed upon informally among the members, and will be adhered to none the less strictly. It will be remembered that last year the Legislature proposed making the 17th of March a holiday legally. This year the Stock Exchange will render it one practically. It is thought that the banks, the Custom-house and public buildings generally will unite with the Stock Exchange in this decorous compliment to our Hibernian fellow-citizens."

All of which would be exceedingly fine if St. Patrick's Day had not chanced to fall this year upon *Sunday!*

The attention of the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Des Moines Valley Railroad is called to an advertisement which appears elsewhere in this paper.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ JAY COOKE & CO.

Are now offering the 7-30 Northern Pacific Gold Bonds at par and accrued interest in currency. With their ample security and high rate of interest, we believe there is no investment accessible to the people which is more profitable or safe. All marketable securities received in exchange at their highest cash value. Holders of Five-twenties and all desiring to invest in reliable bonds will receive full particulars on application to banks and bankers throughout the country, or to

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 P. C.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light too, and easily borne by the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund, created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8c.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ LAND GRANT BONDS.—By an article recently published in regard to the sales of lands by some twenty-five of the principal land grant railroad companies of the United States, it will be found that the actual price realized per acre [illegible] the lands of the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD, running from Fort Wayne, in Indiana, northerly through the State of Michigan. The same statement shows that the lands of this Company are selling at the rate of $50,000 per mile of road, and the issue of bonds being but at the rate of $20,000 per mile, are thus secured not only by a first mortgage on the road, but by double the amount in lands. It is therefore apparent to investors that the security of these bonds is beyond question, as the proceeds of the lands are invested in the repurchase of the bonds. The cause of the high prices of these lands is that they are valuable timber lands, and situated so near to the centres of population of the country, being within 800 miles of New-York City.

The bonds have 20 years to run, principal and interest (7 per cent.) payable in gold in New-York; coupons or registered, payable April and October, free of tax. But a small portion of the issue remains unsold. Price, 95 per cent. and accrued interest. For sale by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.

☞ Investors who are in search of a perfectly safe and highly profitable security, which can be obtained at a reasonable price, would do well to examine the claims of the First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway. These Bonds have only fifteen years to run, and are secured by a railroad already in successful operation, and by a land grant of 1,000,000 acres. Sold at 90½ and accrued interest in currency by WHITE, MORRIS & Co., No. 16 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSTON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., who will furnish pamphlets and particulars.

☞ THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME BONDS of the Union Pacific Railroad due March 1 will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company in Boston, and at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., New-York.

E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90, and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 28.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Feb. 29: Nos. 131, 136, 787, 78[illegible], 76, 136, 200, 202.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Case on.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—102. Hay vs. White; 124. Hull vs. Spath; 127. Price vs. [illegible].

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M., calendar called at 12 M.—44. Williams vs. Kenney; [illegible] Pacific Railroad Company et al.; 91. Jones vs. Ferguson et al.; 132. Union Dime Savings Institution vs. [illegible]; 183. Helmbold vs. Helmbold; 201. Smith vs. Perkins.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 28.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Murphy et al. vs. Haswell; case settled.

Pusey vs. New-Jersey West Line Railroad Company; case settled.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 28.

By Judge Ingraham.

Ferver vs. Berman; judgment for plaintiff.

Cores vs. Youngblood; judgment for plaintiff for dissolution of partnership and for accounting.

Halliday vs. Levy et al.; findings settled.

Hardy vs. De Garmo; judgment for plaintiff.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 93.—*Secor et al. vs. Steamer Scotia.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. The appellants, owners of the American ship *Berkshire*, and on behalf of the owners of her cargo, filed the libel in this case to recover for the loss of the vessel and cargo, sunk in mid ocean by collision with the British steam-ship *Scotia*. The defense of the *Scotia* was that the *Berkshire* improperly changed her course, when by keeping it the collision would have been avoided, and that she did not exhibit the colored lights required by law. The District Court found that the *Berkshire* had changed her course before her lights were discovered by the *Scotia*, and that, there being no subsequent change of course, the change was not to be deemed a fault on the part of that vessel; but held that, in view of certain British orders, and of certain municipal laws of numerous maritime States, concurring upon the point of side-lights and fog signals, the laws of the sea must be deemed to be changed, in respect of such requirements, so that, at the time of the collision, it was obligatory upon the *Berkshire* to exhibit colored lights, and that the failure to exhibit them was the cause of the collision. The Circuit Court, although coming to the conclusion that aside from the neglect to carry side-lights the *Berkshire* was at fault and the *Scotia* free from fault, affirmed the decree on the question of lights, holding that under the act of 1864, the same regulation is prescribed and that it is to be enforced in this case of a collision on the high seas outside the jurisdiction of any nation, even when the suit is between our citizens and citizens of a foreign State. The correctness of this decision is here contested.

No. 116.—*Joseph H. Bradley vs. George P. Fisher.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This is the case of Mr. Bradley, Sr., against Judge Fisher, to recover damages for the injury sustained by Mr. Bradley, by reason of Judge Fisher's action in striking his name from the roll of attorneys of the Court, and the particulars of which will be well remembered. Mr. Bradley, during the trial of the Surratt case, in which he was counsel for Surratt, after the adjournment of the Court approached Judge Fisher, and complaining that the latter had insulted him while on the bench, threatened personal chastisement. The next day, for this offense, Judge Fisher ordered his name to be stricken from the roll of attorneys. The questions presented by the case were, whether Judge Fisher could claim an indignity to the Court by Mr. Bradley's acts, the Court being adjourned previous to the occurrence; and whether he could be sued for any act done in his judicial capacity, such as the order made. It was decided below that the act of Mr. Bradley was such an act of disrespect to the Court as justified the order made, and that he was not liable in damages for the order so made. This ruling is presented as error in this Court.

Mr. Bradley, in person, for plaintiff in error; Messrs. Cook and Riddle for defendant.

No. 13.—*The United States vs. Elliott.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims. This was an action to recover the proceeds of seventy-seven bales of cotton taken by the Government forces at Atlanta, Ga. The claimant established to the satisfaction of the Court of Claims that he never gave aid and comfort to the rebellion, and was allowed to recover, the Court finding that he was the owner of the property and that it had been captured under the Captured and Abandoned Property act, and the proceeds had been paid into the Treasury. It is here claimed by the Government that as the act requires a book to be kept by the Secretary in which the proceeds of all such property paid into the Treasury shall be entered, and as there is no entry of the receipts of the proceeds of the property in this case, the absence of the entry is evidence that no such proceeds were paid into the Treasury. This book of accounts, it is urged, should have been received as the best evidence on the subject, and the finding should have been that there had been no payment into the Treasury, in which case there could have been no recovery. It is also urged that as the act entitles the Court of Claims to give judgment only for the proceeds of property which have been paid into the Treasury, in the absence of the evidence of the entry contended for as to what the proceeds are, the Court has no data upon which to enter judgment. It has no power to render a pro rata judgment, as was done in this case.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

In the matter of Jacob Shafer, bankrupt.—This case was referred to a register, and Joseph M. Lippincott appointed assignee of the estate. Shortly after his appointment he absconded from the City. The creditors thereupon petitioned the register to call a meeting of creditors for the removal of Lippincott and the appointment of another assignee. The meeting was called accordingly, and John Romain elected in place of Lippincott. A certified report of these proceedings coming before Judge BLATCHFORD for approval, he decides that the register had no power to call such a meeting; that the notice to creditors calling it was irregular, in not being given by a letter signed by the Clerk of the Court, and that the paper signed by the creditors should state that it was signed by a majority of all the creditors of the bankrupt, whereas it stated only that it was signed by a majority present at the meeting. Nevertheless, as the register certifies that a majority of all the creditors was actually present at the meeting and signed the paper, and made choice of Mr. Romain in place of Lippincott, the Court consented to the arrangement.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 28.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

In consequence of the engagements of Chief Justice DALY, this branch of the Court stands adjourned until the second Monday of March (the 11th.)

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Algeria*, for Liverpool—[illegible]

By the bark *Liberia*, for Antwerp—[illegible]

By the bark *Friday*, for Lisbon—[illegible]

By the ship *Sorica*, for Melbourne—14,250 cases [illegible]

And from Philadelphia, for Gibraltar, for orders, [illegible]

BRICKS—[illegible]

CANDLES—Have been quite dull, including Adamantine, [illegible]

CEMENT—Has been in demand at $1 75 for Rosendale, [illegible]

COCOA—Continues inactive, including Maracaibo [illegible]

COFFEE—Has been dull and heavy. An invoice of Maracaibo, by the *Impulse*, (1,756 bags,) sold at 19½c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been very quiet for early delivery and quoted ⅛c. ℘ lb. lower, [illegible]

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

COAL—At the auction sale of Scranton Coal today rather better prices were realized on the 100,000 tons [illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—[illegible]

FRUIT—Domestic Green has been quiet at [illegible]

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been very dull, [illegible]

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Bags have been quiet, [illegible]

HOPS—There has been a moderate inquiry for prime to choice stock, [illegible]

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—[illegible]

MOLASSES—There has been a moderate movement reported, [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

PETROLEUM—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull for prompt delivery, [illegible]

SEEDS—The demand has been moderate for Clover, [illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

SPICES—[illegible]

TALLOW, &c.—The demand has been moderate, [illegible]

TEAS—There has been very little inquiry noted for any description, and values have been quoted nominally as before.

WHISKY—Has been quoted about steady at 93½c. ℘ gallon; sales, 250 bbls.

WOOL—A comparatively light movement has been reported since our last, the dealings having been checked by the extreme firmness of holders, in view of the very scant supplies of nearly all kinds available. Domestic Fleece and Pulled Wools have been particularly scarce, and held with corresponding confidence. Manufacturers do not seem eager to purchase at current quotations, discouraged, in part, by the comparatively lifeless market for Woolen goods.

FREIGHTS—The market has been comparatively tame in the line of berth freights, with rates quoted weaker for Grain, but about steady for other kinds of produce. In the way of charters, business has been slow, checked by the firmness of ship-owners and the restricted supply of tonnage available, though a moderate call has been noted for Petroleum, Cotton, Lumber and general cargo vessels, with some inquiry for Grain vessels....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been 1,050 bales Cotton at ⅜d., by steam, and 5-16d., by sail, ℘ lb.; 15,800 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 6½d. ℘ bushel, [illegible]...For Cork and orders, a British bark, 300 tons, reported with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum on private terms....[illegible]...For a direct port, West coast of South America, an American ship, 1,150 tons, with general cargo, at a round sum, not made public. For New-York, a schooner, 131 tons, reported from St. John's, with Lumber, [illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1872.

No quotations in Beeves at this forenoon. Milch Cows slow from $45@$70 ℘ head, trade falling, still lower in poor Milch Cows. Veals in demand from 8c.@11c. ℘ lb. Sheep, brisk from 5½c.@8½c. ℘ lb.; trade small; arrivals light. No sales effected in Live Hogs on either yesterday or today; arrivals small; prices offered, 5c.@5½c. ℘ lb. City Dressed from 6½c.@6⅞c. ℘ lb.; Western Dressed from 5¾c.@6¼c. ℘ lb.

SALES.

At the Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, HUME & ELLIOTT sold 400 Sheep, [illegible]

At the Fortieth-street Sheep Market yesterday afternoon JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold 321 Sheep, [illegible]

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending Feb. 28, 1872: 12,084 Hogs, 2,570 Sheep; [illegible]

Fresh arrivals yesterday and today at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards: [illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 28.—No transactions reported today, except 4,400 bushels Canada Barley at [illegible]. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,799 head, [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 28.—FLOUR quiet and weak for low grades; other qualities in fair demand and firm. WHEAT in fair demand and firm; [illegible]. CORN dull and drooping; [illegible]. OATS dull and unchanged; [illegible]

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 28.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT in fair demand and advanced [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—FLOUR dull and lower; [illegible]

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 28.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 28.—BAGGING unchanged. FLOUR active and firm. [illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 28.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT steady; No. 1, $1 [illegible]; No. 2, $1 24½. OATS dull and drooping; No. 2, 31¼c. CORN in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 45c. RYE in fair demand and firm; No. 1, 73c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Fall, 60½c. [illegible] PORK in fair demand, and lower at $13. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—6,000 barrels Flour.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 28.—COTTON—No demand; buyers and sellers apart; Middling, 21½c.; net receipts, 1,123 bales; exports to the Continent, 3,572 bales; coastwise, 81 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 54,887 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 22½c.; net receipts, 4,195 bales; gross receipts, 5,443 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 4,504 bales; to Havre, 1,465 bales; sales, 1,500 bales. Stock, 226,595 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 28.—COTTON dull and little doing; Middling, 21½c.; net receipts, 570 bales; exports coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 24,449 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 28—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅜ for Money and the Account. American Securities—U. S. Bonds, '62s, 91⅞; '65s, 91¾; '67s, 92⅞; 10-40s, 89½.

1 P. M.—American securities are quiet and steady.

5 P. M.—Consols closed 92⅜ for Money and the Account. American Securities—5-20 Bonds, '62s, 91⅞; '65s, 91¾; '67s, 92⅞; 10-40s, 89½.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 28.—United States 5-20 bonds [illegible] for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The rate of Discount of the Bank of France has been reduced. French rentes closed at 56 francs 22 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28—10 A. M.—COTTON opened steady; Middling Uplands 11½d.@11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d.; sales of the day estimated at 12,000 bales. CORN, 27s. 9d. for No. 2 Mixed.

1:30 P. M.—COTTON quiet and unchanged. The sales for speculation and export are estimated at 3,000 bales.

5 P. M.—COTTON closed dull; Middling Uplands 11½d.@11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d.; the sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation.

Evening—LINSEED-OIL, £3 3s.@£3 3s. 6d.

LONDON, Feb. 28—5 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 17½d.

Evening—LINSEED-OIL, £33 15s.@£34. SPERM-OIL, £90@£100.

HAVANA, Feb. 28.—The Sugar market is quiet and weak; the business is small, and prices are unchanged. EXCHANGE firm; on Paris, 3 ℘ cent. premium.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 19, 1872.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been this day declared upon the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-street, New-York, on the 7th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th day of February inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 7th day of March next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1872.

A Dividend of Twenty per Cent. will be paid to the depositors of the Ocean National Bank on and after the 29th inst.

H. R. HULBURD,
Comptroller of Currency.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a dividend or distributive payment of sixty cents on the dollar of the debts of The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company is ready to be made among all those creditors of the said Company who have exhibited their claims as creditors, and whose debts have been [illegible]

First—All debts entitled to a preference under the laws of the United States.

Second—Judgments actually obtained against the said Company to the extent of the value of the real estate on which they shall respectively be liens; and

Third—All other debts of the said Company in proportion to their respective demands, without giving any preference to debts due on specialties.

Office for payment, No. 155 Broadway, New-York City. Hours of payment between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. of each day.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Receiver.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Attorneys for Receiver.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1872.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
HARTFORD, Feb. 21, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day ordered that the instalment of $30 per share on the scrip stock of this Company yet remaining unpaid be and the same is hereby called for and required to be paid to the Treasurer at its office in Hartford, on the 1st day of July, 1872.

[illegible], Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1872, on the outstanding First Mortgage Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company will be cashed, (less Government tax) by the undersigned on presentation on and after that date.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, [illegible], 1872. No. 25 Nassau-st.

NOTICE.—TOWN OF FLUSHING FREE road bonds.—Coupons of above bonds due 1st of September, 1871, and 1st of March, 1872, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company, corner of Rector-st. and Broadway, on and after March 1, 1872.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Supervisor.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 126 Chatham-square, and No. 3 New-Bowery, New-York.

NOTICE.—Interest on deposits made now will be dated from March 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-street, corner Laight.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS $10,512,[illegible]

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums, from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1. Assets, [illegible]. Surplus, [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. [illegible] street, (Room No. 24,) in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of March, 1872. [illegible] abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the damage and benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the [illegible] day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the assessment is as follows: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by, included and contained within the limits hereinafter described, to wit: [illegible]

WALTER ROCHE,
GRATZ NATHAN,
WILLIAM STUART,
Commissioners.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT AND AUDIT.—Public notice is hereby given, in conformity with section 4, chapter 9, of the Laws of New-York, enacted Jan. 25, 1872, that an adjourned public meeting of the Board of Apportionment and Audit of the City and County of New-York will be held in the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, in the New-York County Court-house, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the 29th day of February, 1872.

Dated New-York, Feb. 26, 1872.

RICHARD A. STORRS,
Clerk Board of Apportionment and Audit.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY AT the United States Arsenal, San Antonio, Texas, on the 9TH DAY OF APRIL, 1872. At the San Antonio arsenal, will be sold to the highest bidder, the following ordnance and ordnance stores, viz.:

300 Rifled Muskets, Springfield, cal. 58.
13 Sabres, light, cavalry.
400 Non-com. officers' and musicians' swords.
62 Bridles, curb, cavalry.
1,124 Saddles, cavalry.
4,000 Spencer Carbine Cartridges, cal. 56.
4,000 Spencer Carbine Cartridges, cal. 52.
7,900 United States Centre-fire Cartridges, cal. 58.

Also gun-carriages and caissons, with limbers, attachments, spare wheels, cavalry and infantry accoutrements, horse equipments, and various other articles.

Catalogues will be furnished upon application to the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, Washington, D. C., or to the undersigned.

CLIFTON COMLY,
Captain of Ordnance, commanding.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY (Thursday), Feb. 29, at 12 o'clock, within their store:

4,027 boxes fresh Naples oranges.
167 boxes fresh Naples lemons.
Cargo *N. Providence*, from Naples, and can be seen on Pier 13, East River.
Immediately after, within their store, 800 boxes fresh Palermo lemons.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of KIERNAN MACK, a bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 19th day of February, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction at No. 553 Third-avenue, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, the personal property of said bankrupt, consisting of a lot of ribbons, millinery goods, &c., &c., and the lease of said premises, at 11 A. M. on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1872.—Dated Feb. 21, 1872.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
U. S. Marshal.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED NAVAL STORES.—Will be sold at public auction at the Navy-yard, New-York, at noon on TUESDAY, the 5th day of March, by order of Rear-Admiral Smith, a large quantity of condemned provisions and small stores, condemned equipment stores consisting of old Manila and hemp rope, [illegible], and about 2,000 bbls. resin, belonging to the Construction Department. Catalogues of the articles can be obtained upon application to the Commandant.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay Director,
United States Navy.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, the 29th day of February, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., by D. S. QUIMBY, Jr., auctioneer, at 122 Montague-st., [illegible] packages of distilled spirits, three stills, two worms, two pumps, one gooseneck and a lot of hose.

S. R. HARLOW,
United States Marshal Eastern District of New-York.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 23, 1872.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, AT 10 A. M., at the Central Sales-room, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale. Good assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, china, fancy goods, Brussels and other carpets. Also, at 3 P. M., Stodart and other pianos, two Bradbury, Steinway & Thompson and Peloubet & Son, makers.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH).
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. [illegible] Rev. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—[illegible] L. D. MANSFIELD, Principal.

PARENTS.—HOME EDUCATION SECURES health, love of study, comprehensive understanding, [illegible] Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 136 Times Office.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 19. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

ALONZO FLACK, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens March 25; both sexes; $300 a year.

FOR BOYS.—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

GERMAN CONVERSATION AND Literature. Care of Mr. F. W. CHRISTERN, No. 77 University-place.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE French lessons at his own or pupil's residence. Address L. O., No. 22 Clinton-place.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PRIVATE LESSONS in the evening. Address A. B. C., Box 150 Times Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1872.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, held this day at the Company's office, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.:

Whereas, In the providence of God, the death of Le Grand Lockwood has deprived us of one of our most valued and esteemed members; and

Whereas, In the loss thus sustained, our hearts go out in sympathy to the bereaved family and the many friends who are called to mourn his loss; therefore,

Resolved, That the character of our deceased associate, marked as it was by so many virtues and so few faults, is a worthy example of conscientious fidelity, pure integrity and unselfish impulses, both in public and private life.

Resolved, That in the death of such a man the community, as well as private individuals, have suffered the loss of one who in his daily walk and conversation [illegible] those goodly virtues so manifest in him.

Resolved, That while we [illegible] and as individuals are filled with sorrow at this great bereavement, we offer our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Board, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

Attest: THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

BOKER'S BITTERS; BOKER'S BITTERS; Nobody should be without a bottle of "BOKER'S BITTERS," after an experience of more than forty-five years has proved them to be by far the best and most efficacious Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses. L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, No. 78 John-street, New-York. Post-office Box 1,029.

ADVERTISING.—NEW-YORK NEWSPAPER UNION, an association of 300 newspapers in New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, &c. Advertisers will find it for their interest to send for catalogues and estimates, or call at 12 Park-row, where files may be seen and contracts made.

A.—AT NO. 601 BROADWAY, McLEWEE & PUTNAM'S ILLUMINATIONS, of all sorts, for signs, crystal, prismatic, day and night signs, most sparkling and ornamental. Call and see. McLEWEE & PUTNAM, No. 601 Broadway.

A.—BANKRUPT STOCK OF IMPORTED gas fixtures and bronze chandeliers, purchased from late sale, offering at one-third net cost. Call and examine. Bargains in china and glass. McLEWEE & PUTNAM, No. 601 Broadway.

A.—ALTOGETHER THE CHEAPEST place to purchase gas-fixtures, chandeliers, brackets, &c., is No. 601 Broadway. Come to headquarters without intervention of gas-fitters. McLEWEE & PUTNAM, No. 601 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN as BRIEN, ADAMS & BRIEN, carrying on business as plumbers at No. 66 Bleecker-st., New-York, and No. 160 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, is dissolved by mutual consent. The New-York business will hereafter be carried on by Mr. TIMOTHY BRIEN, and the Brooklyn business by Mr. MARTIN J. BRIEN, at the old stands, to whom payment of outstanding claims will be made.

TIMOTHY BRIEN,
WM. ADAMS, Jr.,
MARTIN J. BRIEN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1872.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1872.

THE FIRM OF LOCKWOOD & CO. bankers, having been dissolved on the 24th inst., by the death of Mr. LEGRAND LOCKWOOD, the surviving partners will continue the business under the same firm name.

LEGRAND LOCKWOOD, Jr.,
WILLISTON B. LOCKWOOD,
THOMAS R. CAPEN,
JAMES S. WELLS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1872.

MR. THOMAS A. BUCHAN HAS AN interest in our business from this date.

JAMES BUCHAN & CO.

PROPOSALS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILWAY,
BUFFALO, Feb. 27, 1872.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received until the 15th of March at the office of the Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia Railway Company, No. 21 Exchange-st., Buffalo, N. Y., for the completion of their railway ready for the superstructure, from the Pennsylvania State line to Emporium, Penn., a distance of about forty-seven miles. Those making proposals can make them for a portion of the work if they so desire. [illegible]

H. L. LYMAN, Secretary.

IRON WORKS.

GLOUCESTER IRON WORKS.

DAVID S. BROWN, Pres't. JAS. P. MICHELLON, Sec'y.
BENJ. CHEW, Treasurer. WILLIAM SEXTON, Supt.

OFFICE: PHILADELPHIA, 6 NORTH FIRST.

CAST-IRON GAS AND WATER PIPES, 1½ to 48 inches diameter.

STOP-VALVES FOR WATER OR GAS, ALL SIZES.

FIRE HYDRANTS.

GAS-HOLDERS, TELESCOPIC OR SINGLE.

Castings and wrought-iron work of all kinds for gas works.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 29, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Effie Germon.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MARRIAGE—Mr. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE NAIAD QUEEN—The Majiltons, Miss Kate Santley and Miss Jenny Lee.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

ROBINSON'S HALL.—LE MEURTRIER DE THEODORE. (French Comedy.)

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—LECTURE by John Griffin. Subject: "Wonderful Things."

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—CONCERT and EXHIBITION by the Sabbath-school children.

UNIVERSITY CHAPEL.—LECTURE by Charles Carroll. Subject: "Robert Browning."

The New-York Times.
DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every measure which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or at other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition ... $12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition ... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum ... [illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum ... [illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year ... [illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year (an extra copy to getter-up of club) ... [illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum ... [illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year ... [illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) ... 15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) ... 25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year ... 50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra ... 3

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.
Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.
These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The whole story about the "French arms" discussion in the Senate has been very cleverly put into a picture by Mr. NAST, in the new number of *Harper's Weekly*. There is Mr. SUMNER sitting at a table, with the well-deserved honors of a lifetime around him. Over him leans SCHURZ, as Mephistopheles, inciting him to draw up his famous set of resolutions, designed to prove that the United States were guilty of a flagrant breach of neutrality during the war between Germany and France. Behind SCHURZ is a placard, on which is written: "Wanted, new plans for breaking down the Administration. Wanted, plans to stir up bad feeling between European Powers and the United States. Let us have investigations." The likeness of SCHURZ is excellent—and the part in which he is portrayed exactly suits his character. It is very seldom that an artist can so happily hit off the physical and moral qualities of a man at one stroke.

The *Tribune* says:

"We want to know through whose fault it was that a Pay-master stationed in the Federal city, under the very eye of the Treasury officers, Paymaster-General, &c., could draw $474,000 from the Treasury, $40,000 at a lick, on his own checks payable to bearer, and gamble it away before his guilty career was arrested."

We want to know whether it is true that after a certain Postmaster detected one of his responsible subordinates committing a State's Prison offense, by depositing several hundred thousand dollars with a broker, instead of in the Subtreasury, he still continued this subordinate in his position for a year or more, until he was compelled to remove him because it was discovered that he had stolen a hundred thousand or more—and whether HORACE GREELEY was one of the bondsmen of that Postmaster, and whether he has not only failed to pay up the deficiency, but has intervened to secure the retention of the postmaster in office.

In these busy days, people do not always read the speeches of public men, but we trust the selections we make today from a very able speech of Senator WILSON's will receive the careful attention of our readers. These extracts recall many important facts, which are sometimes forgotten in the din of slander which Republicans are now raising about their own party, and they may perhaps cause the intelligent reader to reflect once more on the work which the Republican Party has done, and to look at the career of the President as it really is, and not as it presents itself refracted through the medium of rival candidates and disappointed office-seekers. Senator WILSON's words are worthy of all the thought which our readers can give to them.

The majority of the Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections have submitted their report on the contested seat case of the Fifteenth City District. The attention of the Committee was chiefly directed to the returns from the twenty-fifth election district of the Twentieth Ward. They found that while the canvassers of the vote for Assemblyman in that district returned 238 votes for ALEX. FREAR, and only 60 for FREDERICK KILLIAN, the latter actually received 96 votes. Ninety-one of these voters came forward personally and testified to the fact of having voted for Mr. KILLIAN. The returns of the district being accordingly thrown out, the total vote of the Assembly district, instead of showing a majority of 27 for FREAR, shows a majority of 141 for KILLIAN, whom six members of the Committee, accordingly, declare to be entitled to the seat. Even were the returns of the Twenty-fifth Election District to be retained, only with the true number of KILLIAN's vote restored, his majority over FREAR would be 49, and he would, equally, be entitled to the seat. Messrs. HILL and MOSELEY are to submit a minority report, and the question will come up as a special order in the Assembly on Friday next.

Mr. GREELEY recently dwelt in his usual mild manner on the impropriety of editors becoming candidates for office. There is a great deal of force in what he said, especially as applied to HORACE GREELEY. That eminent journalist is a candidate for the Presidency, and went on a stumping tour in the South, last year, for the purpose of making smooth his path in that part of the country. In the North, he is working for himself by endeavoring to destroy public confidence in Gen. GRANT. As a candidate for the office which Gen. GRANT holds, Mr. GREELEY finds the President very much in his way. All his criticisms upon the President are the criticisms of a man who wishes to displace a rival. It is not surprising, therefore, that even the most simple-minded readers of the *Tribune* attach very little weight to what it says about Gen. GRANT.

Party Spirit in Local Politics.

It is very much to be regretted that the passage of the Committee of Seventy's charter in the Assembly should have been effected by so near an approach to a strict party vote. If the popular uprising in November last meant anything at all, it meant that the citizens of New-York had resolved that in municipal politics, henceforth, the contest should be, not between Republicans and Democrats, but between honest men and rogues. The Committee of Seventy made a perfectly impartial selection of the candidates on their ticket from the ranks of both political parties. The Committee itself is composed of Republicans and Democrats in almost equal proportion, and its present energetic Chairman is at once an enthusiastic Reformer and a life-long Democrat. The charter which has been the result of the long and earnest deliberations of the Committee has never been attacked on the ground of being framed in a partisan spirit. It recognizes no political divisions in City affairs, just as the people declared that there must be none in November last. It aims at making the Municipal Government of New-York a true reflection of its voting population, and there it ends.

Yet, in spite of such considerations, we find Tammany Democrats and Reform Democrats agreeing to sink their differences for the purpose of voting against the unpartisan Charter of the Committee of Seventy, and taking special pains to have it understood that the responsibility of passing such a measure must rest with the Republican Party. It was clearly no common impulse that ranged SAMUEL J. TILDEN and TOM FIELDS on the same side, and it bodes very ill for the good government of the City if the tactics of Tuesday evening are to be repeated before and at the April election. Mr. TILDEN did, indeed, give the assurance that if the bill became law, nobody would do more to aid in its practical working than he. But then, Mr. TILDEN also took great pains to show that the triumph of the Republican State ticket in November, was largely due to Democratic votes. What relevancy this had to the question under discussion it is somewhat difficult to see, unless it were to show that Democrats had a partisan rôle to play in future municipal elections, altogether apart from their interests in common with other citizens.

TOM FIELDS went still further, and with his usual insolent braggadocio, boasted that under the charter, the Democrats would roll up an immense vote, and fill all the local offices. Setting aside the absurdity of a partisan victory on an issue into which politics will not enter, the citizens of New-York will be perfectly contented to see Democratic heads of departments, provided they are honest and capable men. If we are to have the City Government manned by such officials as ANDREW H. GREEN, it will be an unmixed blessing for the community. If TOM FIELDS and his friends are to have a hand in it, we shall merely have the trouble of doing the work of reform over again. It is to be hoped that more pressing engagements at Sing Sing may be found to occupy the attention of FIELDS and his associates of greater or lesser infamy.

The fact is, that in this matter the instincts of the people are wiser than those of the politicians. There never was a single good reason for making a city election depend on party issues. The mischievous absurdity of such a course has been more strongly demonstrated than ever, now that the people of New-York have had a proof that their only chance of victory against their plunderers is by sinking all such issues. If any party attempts to ride roughshod over an aroused people, they will find themselves woefully defeated. Under the operation of the minority principle, their defeat will be all the more signal, inasmuch as a failure to respect the rights of the minority will only result in giving the minority more representation than their numbers entitle them to. Some wiseacres have found it to be an objection to the charter that its provisions cut both ways, and that a compact minority of thieves can as easily return a representative to the Board of Aldermen as a minority of honest men. Of course they can, and this is only another of the penalties we must pay for having so long allowed the City to be made a first-class nursery-ground for all manner of thieves. We have never heard anybody pretend, however, that the thieves are a majority of the community. What the charter is designed to accomplish is to enable the honest majority to rule, instead of the minority of thieves as heretofore. The professional criminals of any Senate district could hardly find a greater rascal to represent them than WM. M. TWEED. We should imagine that a more foul-mouthed or brazen candidate than TOM FIELDS could not be desired by the worst gang of rowdies that ever infested the City. Were those greatly misunderstood artists—the City pickpockets—to combine for the purpose of having their interests looked after at Police Head-quarters, could they possibly make a more judicious selection than HANK SMITH? Under the new charter, the people have only to do their duty to render such men few and far between, either in legislative or executive positions. Under the old régime they, and such as they, ruled us all, and their yoke was so firmly fixed on our necks that we have not yet succeeded in throwing it entirely off. It is eminently instructive to find newspapers that were foremost in defending the rule of public thieves, growing exceedingly solicitous lest the minority principle should give us one or two Aldermen who ought to be in the Penitentiary.

Locking Doors on Railroads.

The deplorable accident which occurred on the New-Haven Railroad on Tuesday, and of which the daughter of Rev. Dr. ROGERS of this City was the victim, is a sad illustration of the remarks made in these columns on Monday regarding some of the arbitrary and absurd rules of that monopoly. In this instance, a lady steps on board a train before it starts, but on trying to get into a car finds the door locked, and herself standing helpless upon the platform just as the train moves, and exposed to the full force of a furious gale of wind. The result is that she is either jolted or blown off from the car, and almost killed by the fall. Independently of the doubly-sad circumstances of this case, we cannot help denouncing this car-locking imposition of the New-Haven Railroad Company as an outrage which should promptly cease. The rule is simply one of those petty and puerile expedients whereby this Company's managers are continually annoying those who travel upon their road. There is no good reason why the cars should be locked at all, and certainly none for keeping them locked after the trains have started. The morning trains, we are told, are made disagreeable and dangerous by this same door-locking rule, which is enforced under the baseless pretext that hack drivers can only thus be kept out of the cars. The most plausible reason for the rule is that school-boys sometimes avail themselves of the chance to get a free ride of a few blocks through the tunnel. But considering that there are drivers and brakemen on the cars, who might either drive off the boys or collect a fare from them, it seems scarcely necessary to lock in a hundred passengers merely to lock out a boy or two. The sad scene of Tuesday was one which should be atoned for by the Company both by reparation in damages, and by reformation in management. Not another key should be allowed in the hands of their brakemen. Now that the Company has been shown what possibilities of danger lie hid in the miserable practice, we trust they are not going to wait to burn up a car-load of captive passengers before coming to their senses upon the subject.

The Wickenburg Massacre.

Capt. R. F. O'BEIRNE, of the Twenty-first United States Infantry, has written a letter from Camp Date Creek, Arizona, to Hon. VINCENT COLYER, which is likely to provoke controversy. It will be remembered that at the Wickenburg massacre, when poor young LORING and others were murdered, as was reported, by the Apaches, there were some survivors, among whom was a Mr. KRUGER. This gentleman managed to save himself and a Miss SHEPHERD, although both were shot, and reached the post commanded by Capt. O'BEIRNE. Mr. KRUGER subsequently wrote a letter, which was published in various papers, charging the Captain with "inhumanity" toward Miss SHEPHERD and himself. Capt. O'BEIRNE, in his letter to Mr. COLYER, denies the charge in very strong terms. He declares that KRUGER is "an inconsiderable liar and slanderer," that he is utterly unable "to conceive what the fellow expected to gain by writing such lies," and that "he is, however, such a disreputable character that he is unworthy of mention." These are very hard words, and perhaps they may be entirely deserved—but Mr. KRUGER is a German gentleman formerly of St. Louis, of scholarly habits and tastes, who has written considerably for the American Press, and, we should say, is quite incapable of the deliberate and malignant lying thus imputed to him.

A cloud still seems to hang over this affair of the Wickenburg massacre, which we should be glad to have cleared up. It has been apparently to the interest of certain persons to have it supposed that the men who attacked the stage-coach, and killed LORING and the rest were not Apaches at all, but Mexicans. When the story first came forward there was no question on the subject, and it was understood that the survivors all agreed in stating that the assailants were Indians. Since then, however, frequent and energetic efforts have been made to impress the public mind that Mexicans and not Indians were the criminals. Gen. DUDLEY, the nearest officer of his rank stationed in the neighborhood of the scene of the tragedy, has written a letter in which occurs the following passage:

"The robbery of the mail stage and the killing of five citizens by an unknown party, near Wickenburg, of course is laid to the Indians. At first even the Prescott papers partially admitted that it was a party of Mexican bandits from Sonora. Indians, when they attack a stage, are not apt to leave the horses, blankets, &c. In this case they did. I do not believe there was an Apache near the scene of the murder. All honest men have the same opinion if they dared to express it."

But Capt. MEINHOLD, who went over the ground directly after the murders, and sent in an official report on the subject, declares that the tracks he followed bore every evidence of being those of Indians; that they diverged, after going some distance from where the stage was attacked, into various tracks, branching in different directions, after the manner of Indians; and other signs were not wanting confirmatory to the practiced eye of the truth of this story. On the other hand, again, Agent TANNER, who lives at a reservation near the scene of the attack, and who also professes to have been over the ground, writes that he does not believe an Indian was engaged in the affair. In this conflict of opinion the testimony of the surviving eye-witnesses ought surely to carry some weight, especially in the absence of any conceivable motive for misrepresentation. We trust more light may be thrown on this business, and that those who can throw it will come forward without delay.

Floods on the Missouri River.

The inhabitants of the towns situated on the banks of the Missouri River are just now in a painful state of excitement, over the prospect of disastrous floods during the Spring. Indeed, in the breaking up of ice in the Platte, they have already had a foretaste of what is coming. A telegram from St. Joseph, Mo., published a few days ago, announced that the river at that point had risen to more than four feet above its greatest height at this season. The result was that bridges were carried away, and a great deal of damage done to property. Serious floods have occurred in the Missouri River at intervals since 1785. In 1785, BECK's history informs us that the waters rose thirty feet above the ordinary level, and in its flow through the States of Missouri and Illinois, submerged about seven hundred square miles of the best farms in the world. The aggregate loss reached several millions of dollars, and created much suffering. The greater portion of a convent at Kaskaskia was swept away. The waters continued so high that a steam-boat had to be chartered to convey the nuns and their pupils to St. Louis. In 1811 and 1813 there were heavy floods also, although none of them could be compared to that of 1785, from which period there was really no overflow of great magnitude until the month of June, 1844. The fall of snow on the mountains during that year was heavy enough to have produced a great flood of itself; but before the thaw had properly set in, there was a downpour of rain in Kansas and Western Missouri, which continued steadily for thirty days, swelling the river to Amazonian proportions, and carrying death and destruction for hundreds of miles. In 1869 there was another great flood, but it came so soon after a dry season that very little damage was done. This year the snow-fall has been as great, if not greater, than it was in 1844. There is also more ice in the tributary streams, and when the thaw begins in good earnest, there is reason to fear that the flood will be larger, and the destruction more general than at any period since 1785.

Senator Sherman and Copyright.

The copyright controversy has passed into another phase. First we had a bill which, it was claimed, embodied the views of the publishers; then came one from the authors; this was succeeded by a third, which absurdly attempted to reconcile the absolutely irreconcilable ideas of each of these interested parties; and now, Senator SHERMAN steps in with an entirely independent measure, which has at least this advantage over all the others proposed—the certainty of being entirely unsatisfactory to every one concerned.

This bill provides that any book, map, chart, dramatic work, or musical composition that may first be published in any foreign country, may be copyrighted in the United States by the author, within twelve months after its first appearance, on the same terms as if he were a citizen of the United States, and that any one may publish it in this country, but that such publisher shall pay the author, for a term of ten years, five per cent. upon "the gross cost of publication." In the absence of any contract, it is provided that the author of any work thus reprinted may recover from the publisher this five per cent. by a suit in law or equity. The importation of the work is to be left without restriction.

The very wording of this measure not only shows that Senator SHERMAN has prepared the bill in entire ignorance of the principles upon which the business of publishing is conducted, but that he has done so without the slightest consultation with any one of the numerous publishers or authors who have visited Washington during the last few weeks, and any one of whom could have told him that whatever percentage is paid to an author is based either on the wholesale or, far more generally, on the retail price of the book. Such a term as the "gross cost of publication" is, we are told, unknown to the trade, and precisely what it means, therefore, it is impossible to determine. Those qualified to judge, however, assure us that an author might, under such a law, realize five or six cents per copy on a book which would retail at five dollars.

If this payment of copyright to foreign authors is simply a matter of conscience money, therefore, the publishers of the United States might well accept this legal condonation of the matter, but with all their virtuous pretense of wanting to give authors their dues, it is as well that the public should understand that all this hubbub over copyright, so far as many of the publishers are concerned, has an altogether different origin from that involved in any such merely sentimental considerations. The publishers do not so much desire to protect foreign authors as they do to be protected against each other. As matters now stand it is very frequently only the fear of incurring the hostility of some house stronger than his own, which prevents one publisher from reprinting upon arrival any popular foreign work which may be issued. Since Mr. SHERMAN's bill does not make it possible for the foreign author to confer exclusive privileges upon any publisher, this state of affairs would not be mended in the least. The publishers, therefore, are sure to oppose Mr. SHERMAN's bill, if they think it worth while to give it any attention whatever, and foreign authors, who are already receiving from this country copyrights tenfold as large as Mr. SHERMAN proposes, as well as American authors who may be looking forward to an international copyright law to secure them large returns for the sale of their works in England, will not be at all grateful to the Senator for placing so low a valuation upon their labors.

Then, too, what clause in the Constitution confers upon Congress the right to interfere in this extraordinary manner between private parties, and to fix the price which an author shall pay the publisher for his labor? Indeed, Senator SHERMAN seems to have framed his bill without having read the only clause in the Constitution bearing upon this question, and which says that Congress shall have the power "To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors *the exclusive right* to their respective writings and discoveries." It would be interesting to know how Senator SHERMAN construes this clause so as to make it the basis for such extraordinary legislation as that which he proposes.

FREDERICK the Great once called a General to account for having lost a battle, and asked him to explain the cause of his defeat. "May it please your Majesty," replied the officer, "I have seventeen reasons. *First*, my ammunition gave out; second"—"Stop there," interrupted FREDERICK; "your first excuse is sufficient." It is to be hoped that Senator SHERMAN will find this last objection to his proposed bill—its unconstitutionality—a sufficient reason for not asking its further consideration.

The Yellowstone Park Bill.

It is a satisfaction to know that the Yellowstone Park bill has passed the House. Our readers have been made well acquainted with the beautiful and astonishing features of a region unlike any other in the world; and will approve the policy by which, while the title is still vested in the United States, provision has been made to retain it perpetually for the nation. The Yosemite Valley was similarly appropriated to public use some years back, and that magnificent spot was thus saved from possible defacement or other unseemly treatment that might have attended its remaining in private hands. One consideration wanting in the latter case recommends the Yellowstone bill, which is that by reason of the great altitude of the country—seven thousand feet above the sea—it must always be unavailable for agriculture. There is frost in the Yellowstone Valley every month in the year, and the mineral character of much of the soil likewise forbids tillage. The new National Park lies in two Territories, Montana and Wyoming, but the jurisdiction of the soil, by the passage of the bill, remains forever with the Federal Government. In this respect the position of the Yellowstone Park differs from that of the Yosemite; since the latter was granted by Government to the State of California on certain conditions, one of which excludes the local control of the United States; while the former will always be within that control.

Perhaps, no scenery in the world surpasses for sublimity that of the Yellowstone Valley; and certainly no region anywhere is so rich, in the same space, in wonderful natural curiosities. In addition to this, from the height of the land, and the salubrity of the atmosphere, physicians are of opinion that the Yellowstone Park will become a valuable resort for certain classes of invalids; and in all probability it will soon appear that the mineral springs, with which the place abounds, possess various curative powers. It is far from unlikely that the park may become in a few years the Baden or Homburg of America, and that strangers may flock thither from all parts of the world to drink the waters, and gaze on picturesque splendors only to be seen in the heart of the American Continent.

A Modern Vehm-Gericht.

One of the chief incidents of Mr. WILKIE COLLINS' well-known novel, *The Woman in White*, is the assassination in London of an Italian refugee, Count Fosco, by order of a secret society of which he was a member. To most readers, this episode must have seemed improbable, if not absolutely incredible. Yet, within a few weeks, if we are to accept with unquestioning faith a queer story published in the London papers, Mr. COLLINS' bold invention has been literally realized. A man well known in commercial circles has suddenly disappeared, leaving behind him a letter purporting to have been written on the eve of his execution by a secret society to which he had belonged, and whose orders he had in some way disobeyed. Accompanying this was a missive supposed to come from his judges, announcing the fulfillment of the sentence. Certainly there is here a most promising sensation, and one that ought to stir in the average British public, already profoundly agitated by *Alabama* claims and rumors of Fenian uprising, a very lively emotion.

More in detail, the circumstances of this curious story are these. Messrs. W. BLEWS & SON, manufacturers of gas chandeliers at London and Birmingham, state that on the 18th of January last they received a letter dated the 13th, from their agent at Moscow, Mr. L. E. BAUER, announcing his immediate departure for England to consult his employers on business. He wrote again from Riga on the 14th of the same month, from Berlin twice on the 20th, and from Hamburg on the 22d. On the 25th he reached London, and telegraphed to the Messrs. BLEWS that he would leave for Birmingham on the 10:30 train. Subsequently they received a telegram stating that Mr. BAUER had missed this train, but would leave at 3 in the afternoon. This is the last that has been seen or heard of him, except the letter mentioned above, which is dated Jan. 27, and announces his impending death. It is addressed to his employers, and is permitted to be written, it says, "by special grace." It hints darkly at some criminal act which the writer was bound to perform by his obligations to the secret order which he had joined "in a sad error" of youth and inexperience. Disobedience subjected him to death, and this bitter alternative he had chosen rather than "do things against which his whole soul revolted." His luggage, he had added, had been destroyed, and the inclosure referred to from his executioners, stated that for their own safety certain papers of the firm in BAUER's keeping had been also burnt. This awe-inspiring document was signed "A Sufficient Number."

Accepting implicitly what is here related for fact, we have certainly all that the most ardent lover of mystery could desire. This brief correspondence contains all the elements of a first-class sensation, out of which a brisk imagination may weave a most thrilling and complicated romance, bristling with daggers and evil-minded masks, with secret midnight tribunals, with shadowy conspirators and delightfully unintelligible warnings, with love, and revolution, and murder in their most attractive phases. Unhappily, however, there is one weak point in the plot, which, for the sake of our romantic readers, we almost hesitate to divulge. Mr. BAUER's mental poise has never been of the soundest. He had been once completely deranged, and it is quite as likely that this extraordinary correspondence is the result of a second aberration, as that the rule of the Carbonari flourishes in England. Again, there may have been a method in Mr. BAUER's madness, which made a sudden disappearance expedient. Yet, underneath all its apparent wildness and extravagance, there still remains in the story a grain, a mustard seed call it, of possibility, and we hope to see it receive the thorough investigation for which a portion of the London Press imperatively calls.

The Late Father of the Baltimore Bar.

Mr. JONATHAN MEREDITH, whose death last Sunday we have already briefly noticed, was, in a remarkable degree, a link between the past and our present national history. Mr. MEREDITH had only a month ago delivered in the Peabody Institute at Baltimore two most instructive and interesting lectures, in tones distinctly audible to the furthest end of the vast apartment in which he spoke. In the course of one of these addresses, he spoke of his acquaintance as a lad of fourteen with WASHINGTON, and recalled with pride the great General's having laid his hand upon his head and blessed him.

Many other memories, also, of the highest interest the venerable lecturer referred to, and it was clear to those who heard him, as to those who enjoyed his private acquaintance, that his was a mind which utterly refused to accord with the body containing it, as regards the feebleness incidental to age. His manner had the exquisite courtesy of the old school of highbred American gentlemen. For many years past his time had been almost entirely spent in his library, and he might truly have sung with SOUTHEY:

> "My days among the dead are passed,
> Around me I behold,
> Where'er these wandering eyes are cast,
> The mighty minds of old;
> My never-failing friends are they,
> With whom I converse day by day."

There is good reason to hope that some fruits of these later labors, of an active and interesting career, will, sooner or later, be given to the public. The most melancholy reflection attending the departure of men like this is—have they many successors among us? We have a few students, who shut themselves up with their great accumulation of books, and enjoy a mysterious reputation for vast acquirement. But where are those who, like Mr. MEREDITH, and many others of the Bar of old, are at once men of learning, lovers of the *belles-lettres*, and, in the best sense, men of the world, too; delighting in talent, delighting in easy hospitality, social intercourse, and casting a charm around every company they frequent? Within ten days Baltimore has lost two such men in Mr. MEREDITH and Mr. T. H. MORRIS.

MINOR TOPICS.

A saving of five millions of dollars on account of the payment of another eighty-two millions of the war indemnity a year before it is due, may be sufficient to warrant the extraordinary energy lately exhibited by France in raising the sum required. The prospect of hastening the removal of German troops from French soil has probably been a still more potent incentive to the offer which Germany has accepted. Were France as capable of the self-denying effort of reducing her army, there would be a better prospect for her regeneration than at present appears. In this direction she could easily save fifty millions a year, and gain a reputation for being in the van of European progress besides.

Is it not about time that the systematic bullying of Controller GREEN by men from the Department of Public Works was put a stop to? The Controller was put where he is to protect the public against official plunderers, great and small. In addition to the general laws under which he administers his office, the Legislature has lately created a special law which makes the performance of the ordinary business of the Department of Finance more cumbrous and tedious than it otherwise would be. The Controller applied promptly on the opening of the session of the Legislature for power to pay the lamp and gas men, who yesterday threatened him with personal violence, as well as all other men having just and urgent claims against the City. It took the Legislature seven weeks to give him this power, and even then it was hampered by certain restrictions that render the disposal of claims necessarily slow work. If the lamp and gas men have been kept too long waiting, they have the Legislature chiefly to thank, and possibly also the numerous sinecures which figure on their pay-rolls. In any case, these exhibitions of mob law in the Controller's office must be stopped.

The method of "quotation" adopted by the *Tribune*, of this City, is thus pleasantly alluded to by Col. FORNEY:

"Our good friend of the New-York *Tribune*, in calling attention to what purports to be an extract from the last number of our *Anecdotes of Public Men*, takes the ground that we tried to show that somebody promised that GRANT should be re-elected in 1872 if he should consent to be elected by the Republicans in 1868. As the extract from the *Anecdote* is printed in the *Tribune*, this inference is perfectly fair; but unfortunately we are made to use the following language, which does not appear in the *Anecdote* itself: 'Thus it will be seen that Gen. GRANT not only desired to remain President for two terms, but that it was only on the assurance of his friends that he should be re-elected that he accepted the office at all.' These are given as our words, when they are simply the opinion of the correspondent of the *Tribune*. That Mr. GREELEY, reading this statement as our own, should have made the comment to which we refer is perfectly natural. There was not only no understanding that Gen. GRANT was to be re-elected, but there could be no such understanding, simply because nobody had any right to make a covenant of the kind."

Vesuvius is beginning to get lively again. After one of its long periods of inaction, or rather of unseen preparation, it begins to show signs of mischief. A month ago the smoke was very delicate and transparent, but it soon after began to get denser, and to be laden at times with puffs of ashes. These, more recently, have been followed by other projectiles, and the Naples *Pungolo* of Feb. 3, says fire could then be seen from Naples, vomiting from the crater every night. The eruptive movement appears at three distinct points, and fears are entertained of a serious outbreak. They are playing a much-abused version of the "Last Days of Pompeii" just now in London, and perhaps the volcano feels impelled to protest against it.

Admirers of the old wooden line-of-battle ship, with its hearts of oak, and the thousand memories that song and romance have helped to endear, will pluck up spirit again from a rather provoking accident that has happened to one of the best of the British iron-clads. The *Hotspur*, commanded by Lord JOHN HAY, was run into by what the *Army and Navy Gazette* describes as an "old Dublin pig-boat," and besides having her ports and boats carried away "was mauled so severely" as to be obliged to put into harbor for repairs. The old pig-boat, on the other hand, appears to have sustained no injury at all, and went on her way without any difficulty. It will be remembered that at the battle of Lissa the most formidable iron-clad in the Italian Navy was run down and sunk by Admiral TEGETHOFF in a wooden vessel. The same thing, if we mistake not, occurred in our own war. It would seem, therefore, that iron-clads are not yet invincible even to unarmored antagonists.

The editor of the Halifax *Chronicle*, from a long and careful study of a Treaty of Separation found in Lord BURY's *Exodus of the Western Nations*, has been convinced that a treaty "agreeing substantially" with that document, is at present actually in existence between Canada and England. In this treaty it is made lawful for the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland to give twelve months' notice of *his* intention to withdraw from the exercise of all rights over *his* subjects of "The New Nation," provided they have first intimated a desire that he shall do so. But without such an intimation, he shall not be able to cast them adrift. It is further stipulated that the fortifications shall be delivered over to the constituted authorities of the "New Nation," to be maintained under their exclusive control. The *Chronicle* argues that "The New Nation" is in reality "The New Dominion," and points to the fact that nearly all the English soldiers have been recalled, as conclusive evidence of the truth of its statement. Then again, in order to dispel every doubt, we are reminded that Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD earned his spurs in negotiating the treaty, and that Lord BURY was high in the confidence of the Home Government, for the reason that he had held the office of Civil Secretary under two successive Governors-General. But in spite of all this testimony, the other Dominion journals decline to be convinced.

Death of a New-York Passenger on the Blockaded Central Pacific Trains.
From the San Francisco Bulletin, Feb. 21.

In Monday's *Bulletin* we alluded to sickness among the blockaded passengers, and mentioned the case of a gentleman who arrived at the Lick House in an emaciated condition. Investigation shows that this case, one of the most remarkable on record, has been attended with fatal results. Mr. BROWNES, the gentleman in question, was attacked by erysipelas some ten days ago, and, owing to the privations and exposure of the snow-drifts, suffered terrible anguish, and, though a large and powerful man when in good health, was reduced by disease to a mere skeleton. He intended to visit the Sandwich Islands, where his daughter, Mrs. SIMMONS, was residing, and, desiring to give her a pleasant surprise, he sent no notification of the projected visit. In the mean time the daughter left the islands, arrived at San Francisco en route for the East, and here awaited the raising of the snow blockade. While reading the evening paper, the name of a sick gentleman caught her eye. She hastened to the hotel—to the bed-side of her father—and remained there until his death, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. BROWNES was a New-York merchant, though what special business he was engaged in we have not been able to ascertain. He was universally respected by the passengers, who knew him only as a companion on the journey.

Queer Mistakes Through Close Resemblances.

A brief letter from Dorchester, Mass., to the Boston *Advertiser*, tells the following:

"There are in this town two twin brothers, whose resemblance to each other is so strong that strangers can hardly tell them apart. They keep a grocery and provision 'store,' and were one day bringing in bags of meal from a wagon, which was out of sight, from inside the store. NATHAN had his coat on, but ELI was in his shirt-sleeves. A stranger in the shop watched them coming in and going out one after the other, but only one was visible at a time, and at last he exclaimed to ELI, 'Well, you're the smartest man I ever saw; but why do you keep putting on and taking off your coat.' These brothers and several other men were in the habit of getting up very early and going to swim in the 'Reservoir Pond,' and once ELI going, as was his wont, to NATHAN's house, to call him, by tapping on the pane, saw his own face reflected from the glass; and taking it for his brother, called out, 'Come on; they're all waiting for you.'"

How the Jurors are Guarded in Iowa—An Omaha Story.
From the Omaha (Nebraska) Tribune, Feb. 25.

Sheriff GREEN was over in Glenwood, Iowa, a day or two ago, where he attended a murder trial, wherein a man named BRIGGS, who was arrested near Schuyler, in this State, was on trial for killing two men, named KNOX and PALMER, three years ago. In this State the jury are kept in strict privacy, but in Glenwood he found a number of the jurors boarding at the same hotel and eating at the same table with the defendant in the trial, and all publicly discussing the testimony and the merits of the case. One hundred witnesses were summoned for the defense.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1872.

Riding a two-horse act I find an exceedingly difficult performance; indeed, I am inclined to think it for a woman of my "heft" an impossible feat. Lecturing and letter-writing are incompatible. Only a Train or a Taylor can reconcile them and blend them in beautiful harmony. Face-to-face relations with the public are demoralizing. If for the six weeks past I have done what I ought to have done, I have left undone much that I ought to have done and there is no work in me!

During the dismal deluge which came upon us in the holidays I could not write, of course. I fled to Belmont, to the society of the beautiful and beloved Portia, who there presides—to whom the wise men of the East and the Princes of Cathay and Cipango pay homage. In those wide, hospitable halls I found gaiety unclouded and bloom undrenched—a clime and a climate of their own. There it was out of the question for me to shut myself up and work. I would be idle if I died for it. Besides, it was so discouraging to hear of railroads and bridges washed away in every direction, and mail-bags afloat. I half believed that should I write a letter for the TIMES I would have to bottle it up and let it drift. Then came the snow-blockades, and the prospect of all mail-matter en route being frozen up, not to be thawed out before Spring.

Since the storm, life in California has worn a particularly festive aspect. The hills have put on new coats of loveliest, liveliest green. In the gardens, the lilies and geraniums have taken heart of grace, red and white roses have flung out fresh banners of bloom, as though ready to resume the old York and Lancaster strife. The beauty of these Winter days—"falsely so called"—is indescribable. It is now "from morn to dewy eve," one steady tempest of sunshine, as a little while ago it was one steady storm of rain. Doubtless we shall have plenty of dark and rainy days yet this season, but the wettest of the wet must be past. I had before heard of "sheets of rain," but here it came down in blankets—coverlets. There was not, it proved, a perfectly water-proof house in the city. You know all the Pacific Coast Christians had been petitioning and sacrificing for rain for some two years, so that there were long arrearages of prayers to be answered, and it descended till every reasonable claim on the bounty of Providence was liquidated. After the storm came the Japanese Embassy, dropping down on "Frisco" as though out of another planet. They have all been very thoroughly lionized. The Prime Minister, Prince IWAKURA, is much commended for his "wise saws" and Oriental courtesy, and the Princesses brought over for their education are admired as remarkably modest and well-behaved young ladies. They are said to be impatient to don the American dress, which they admire, "all but the hump on the back."

Prince IWAKURA gives it out as his opinion—and his "language is plain"—that women should be educated equally with men. These heathens are getting on quite too fast. Let the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions look to it, and send a fresh squad of missionaries to Japan. And let care be taken to select pious young men from Yale and Andover—not from the women-invaded universities of Michigan and California. They may be martyred, these apostles of godly conservatism; but they will die in a good cause. This pestilent woman question is traveling round the world in advance of the telegraph. I have a poetic friend in this city who is about to flee to a lonely island in the South Seas to get away from it. I tell him he flees in vain. The Robinson Crusoe of today finds on the rocks of his Juan Fernandez notices of Women's Rights Conventions pleasantly intermingled with advertisements of patent-right medicines.

I have lately paid a visit a Sacramento, and seen the State Solons in council assembled—a fine, live-looking set of men. The new Capitol is a noble building, bearing a striking resemblance to the dear old Capitol, we fondly remember, as more symmetrical, if less magnificent, than the sacred conglomerate edifice we all at Washington turn our faces toward, at morning and evening devotions.

I noticed with pleasure that the rotunda, corridors and halls of this California Capitol were exceptionally clean for such precincts, showing that the honorable Legislators were not disposed to abuse their expectorating privileges.

I was charmingly entertained at the beautiful residence of Ex-Gov. STANFORD—gracious King Leland—monarch of all the railroads he surveys, a man not only with a masterly brain for affairs, for the management of gigantic enterprises, for knowledge of men and means, but with a fair, liberal mind, and a kindly heart, a true representative man for a grand State like California—almost an Empire.

The site of Sacramento is low and flat, and in some of the lower grade unpaved streets, there were depths of mud apparently unfathomable, but still we drove much about town, and a mile or two into the country, our driver continually picking the way. There are in Sacramento many private residences, and it abounds and super-abounds in shrubberies and flowers.

With my ruling passion, strong even in California, I was not long in making affectionate inquiries of Gov. STANFORD in regard to his famous trotting horse *Charley*, or "*Wonder*," as he had been popularly christened. In reply, my host offered to drive me out to the race-course, where the animal is kept, that I might see for myself; and the next morning I had the honor of a presentation to the most princely piece of horse-flesh I have seen for many a long day. Though not showy, and not, at present, carefully kept up, he is really a grand creature—beautiful almost equally in action and repose, intelligent, gentle, tractable, yet full of joyous fire. I did not see him in harness, as the ground was too heavy to allow of his being put to his speed, but a little son of the trainer mounted him bare-back, and let me see a little of his action. The morning was beautiful, and he seemed to revel in the sunshine and fresh air, and to thrill with a fine ecstasy of life. The trainer of this Occidental treasure trove is a Yankee of the Yanks, who devotes himself to his charge with the utmost enthusiasm, and brings up his children in the same fealty. Every night he or one of his boys sleeps beside *Royal Charlie*, ready to wake at his lightest whinny. In truth, the horse is far less an object of pride and solicitude to his owner than to his trainer. No railroads come in to rival, no steam-boats to run him down, in the loyal affections of "Yank SMITH." He is jealous of his record to the fourth part of a second.

This noble horse is scarcely yet a public personage, but perhaps a few personalities will be pardoned, and as I have the data from the best authority, be of interest to horse lovers.

Charley's pedigree has not been fully and accurately made out. He is supposed to be of Morgan stock, and was raised in the country, near Sacramento. He passed into the possession of a man who worked him in drawing sand, for the railroad, with a much larger horse, who was slow and did not do his share of the work, so finally his owner sold him to a butcher for $75, saying that he could get a horse for $60 that would answer his purpose as well. The butcher sold him to a ranchman, who drove him in a market-wagon. A neighbor, a little wiser in horse matters, bought him cheaply enough, gave him a little training, and sold him to Gov. STANFORD for $[illegible], and a valuable horse named [illegible]. Since this wonderful speed has been ascertained, Gov. STANFORD has received immense offers for him. One demented admirer offered a ranch and seventy-five horses of good blood, for all of which possessions he would not take, he said, $15,000. In refusing this handsome offer, the Governor said he was reminded of a story he read in his boyhood, of an English highwayman, (perhaps Dick Turpin,) who once, when fleeing from the Sheriff, and hard pressed, caused his horse, (perhaps *Black Bess*,) to take an astonishing leap over a chasm or stream, which feat a wonder-struck farmer beholding, cried out: "I would give fifty bullocks for that horse." But the flying [illegible] shouted back: "Fifty bullocks couldn't take that leap."

Charley is now eight years old. He is fifteen and one-half hands high, and, when in good condition for speed, weighs 950 pounds. He is in color a rich bay, which becomes a dark brown in Winter.

The track of the Sacramento Trotting Park, though the best in the State, is not in a condition to make a perfect test of the speed of this remarkable horse. It is too flat and sharp at the turns. The Governor is having these defects remedied, so in a few months we may hear great things of this wonder of the West, and *Dexter* and *Goldsmith Maid* may have to look to their laurels. The tests of speed thus far (though SMITH declares that the horse has never yet put forth his best energies) have given this result: *Best!* Best mile, 2:19½; best half mile, 1:05; best quarter 31½ seconds. SMITH evidently believes his pet to be the fastest horse in the world, "when his work is fairly cut out afore him," and perhaps he is, as California is undoubtedly the fastest country in the world.

I made the journey down to San Francisco on a glorious afternoon. The country, such of it as was out of water, looked green with promise, where the wild turf stretched away in mighty, magnificent undulations—and, in the plowed lands, awaiting the planter and the sower. Ah, "there's richness!"

We have lately had an Artists' Reception—a very gay and charming affair. All the beauty and fashion and celebrity of San Francisco were there, with several distinguished and many undistinguished strangers—and, of course, all the editors, and reporters and Bohemians. BIERSTADT was there with his lovely wife. They have come here to Winter, to be ready for another triumphant art-campaign in the Spring. STODDARD, the poet, (he of the Pacific Coast and strain,) was there with his kindly, languid smile—a young man whom everybody likes and calls "CHARLEY"—and JOAQUIN MILLER, rough of dress, but mild of address, pale and pensive and peculiar, trying his best to look unconscious of the wistful gaze of hundreds of bright eyes. Quite the opposite of this pale, wild Swinburne of the Sierras, was the genial and fresh-hearted English gentleman, and fine actor, HENRY EDWARDS, with his wonderful atmosphere of joyous vitality, naturalness and manliness. Everybody likes him too, and calls him "Harry"—but no man has more the respect of the community. The stage if it does not meet all his aspirations, has not destroyed them—if it does not satisfy, it has not spoiled him. He devotes himself with singular enthusiasm to natural science, and has one of the very finest private collections of butterflies and beetles in the world. A finished and conscientious artist, he yet makes his art almost secondary to science. His theatrical tours are butterfly chases as well. There were some fine pictures exhibited, on that evening, mostly by young artists. I shall not attempt anything like an art criticism. I only intend to speak of the pictures of such artists as I happen to know, and know as good fellows. The group of paintings by the young German, TOBY ROSENTHAL, was constantly surrounded by an admiring crowd. This artist, who has already an enviable reputation in Germany—to which he is about to return—paints with a great feeling for, and fidelity to nature. Mr. TRACY, a young American, with some European study, exhibited several admirable mountain views. He is particularly at home in the Yosemite. Mr. LEMON, an English sculptor and painter, exhibited some cattle pieces, which struck me as full of force and spirit. This young man has a career before him, or I am no prophetess.

We have had a little theatrical sensation here—the appearance, for the first time in English, of Mme. VENETA, a favorite German actress. I have seen her as *Lady Macbeth*, and that heart-rending *Deborah*. She is a woman of undeniable genius, somewhat unequal in her acting, but, for the most part, playing with singular intensity and absorption. She played poor, fiery, forsaken *Deborah* with truth and tenderness, with superb scorn and magnificent abandon. She is not very young; she could hardly have united such concentration of passion and such self-mastery if she were. She is not decidedly beautiful, but her face has immense power of expression. She speaks English remarkably well, with but a slight accent, and in a voice singularly like that of CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN—whose superbly passionate acting she frequently reminds me of. As *Lady Macbeth*, she was well supported. Mr. McCULLOUGH was, of course, the *Macbeth*, and Mr. EDWARDS made the very best *Macduff* I have ever seen. In *Deborah*, she was all in all—rowing against a heavy sea of indifference, or stupidity on the stage, but carrying the entire audience with her. I hope you will see this admirable actress and brave woman on the English stage in New-York. Allowed only two or three nights between two seasons, she has not had half a chance here.

FEB. 7.—This is the last day of the Chinese old year. At midnight will commence the noisy rejoicings for the new year. This merry-making and feasting will continue in full blast for three days at least. I know not when this letter will reach New-York. It is hardly worth while to post anything. The mails will not go through before the Japanese. They are blockaded at Salt Lake City, whose resources of instruction and amusement they will perhaps have ample time to test. By the way, in one of my letters to the TIMES from Utah I spoke of W. S. GODBE, the leader of the Mormon reform movement, with some disrespect, as only rebelling against BRIGHAM YOUNG's tithing ordinances, and as still adhering to the monstrous system of polygamy. I wrote as I was informed—or, as it seems, misinformed. I have met in this city a clergyman who knows Mr. GODBE well, and thoroughly understands his movement and his motives, and by him, and through reading some of Mr. GODBE's own earnest and able writings, I have been set right. He goes against the entire theocracy—against the rule of BRIGHAM YOUNG—and against polygamy, "as clearly at variance with the principle of woman's equality with man, and therefore inimical to her elevation and fatal to her happiness." He does not, however, believe that Mormonism can be overthrown by religious persecution or legal enactments. He thinks that moral and social elements are constantly at work sapping and mining its very foundations; that intolerance and harsh treatment will only give it a sort of galvanic semblance of a new life, which, in a last fierce struggle with the overpowering spirit of the age, will work mischief and cause needless suffering.

I am convinced that Mr. GODBE is in his spirit a true reformer; that he has sacrificed, braved and endured much for what he believes to be truth and justice, and I hope that great good will come out of his movement for such men and women as, like him, once accepted Mormonism in good faith and with devout interest.

GRACE GREENWOOD.

What Shall be Done with Such Boys as These?

The Boston *Journal* says that the following case of cruelty by two boys in Chelsea, Mass., has come to light, and for absolute fiendishness is rarely equaled:

"Last Tuesday a small boy seven years old, named TRACY B. HAYDEN, son of Mr. WILLIAM HAYDEN, musician, No. 107 Walnut-street, went out with the son of one of his neighbors (Mr. FLOOD) to play. They were accosted by two other and larger boys at the Eastern Depot, who told them there was a parade of soldiers back of Powderhorn which they were going to see, and induced them to go also. On the way up they told the Flood boy they did not want his company and ordered him home. He complied, and young HAYDEN kept on with the strangers. When they arrived back of the hill there was no parade to be seen; but they stripped all the clothes off the poor young lad, tied him up under the arms to a tree, his feet being also tied, and unmercifully beat him with a piece of board until his flesh all over his body was black and blue, leaving the marks of the board on the flesh. Two of his teeth were knocked out and his face otherwise disfigured. One of the boys held an open jack-knife in his hand, threatening that if he did not stop calling for help he would mutilate him, and apparently made the attempt. They afterward took him to a pool of water and washed him. He returned home in the evening in a frightful condition, say his parents, and could give no lucid account of what had occurred, save as the marks on his body testified that he had been terribly abused."

Arrival of the Inman Steam-ship City of Brooklyn.

The Inman steam-ship *City of Brooklyn*, from Liverpool on Feb. 15 and Queenstown on Feb. 16, reached this port last night. Her advices are later by one day than those already at hand.

MR. WILSON ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

Interesting Address to Working Men—Are They Worse off Now Than Formerly?—What the Republican Party Has Done—The President and His Traducers—A Speech for All Thoughtful Men to Read.

We have already given a brief report by telegraph of the speech delivered by Senator WILSON at Great Falls, N. H., on the 24th inst. We now present some interesting extracts from a fuller report:

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY HAS DONE FOR LABORING MEN.

Let us see what the Republican Party has done for the laboring men of this country during the last twelve years. It struck the fetters from four and a half millions of laboring men and women, converted them from things into men and women, in making them free; it struck down that proud, haughty and domineering aristocracy of the South that held the doctrine—and proclaimed it, too—that "capital should own labor;" that the men who toiled for wages were "the mud-sills of society;" that the slavery of working men produced "a class of gentlemen, who were the substitutes for an order of nobility." Those were the doctrines proclaimed in our ears for forty years by the Calhouns, the McDuffies, the Hammonds, the Rhetts, the Ruffins, the Fitzhughs, the Herschell V. Johnsons and men of that class, who laid down the doctrine boldly everywhere that "slavery was the normal condition of laboring men, black and white." In emancipating these four and a half millions of black men and women, we struck down the power of that class of men in this country forever. They made labor dishonorable in 800,000 square miles of the United States, in the sunny South, as they were wont to call it. Laboring men from abroad would not go there to toil; Northern laboring men would not go there to live; they would not stand by the side of the fettered bondman, where labor was dishonored. But, by the steady, persistent adherence to principle of the men trained in the faith of opposition to slavery, who now stand in the ranks of the Republican Party, all this has been changed, so that today the laboring men of New-England can stand up in the Carolinas, by the graves of CALHOUN, of McDUFFIE, of PICKENS, of the leaders of the slave-power, who proclaimed free society a failure—that free men and women were classed in four subdivisions, "the hireling, the beggar, the thief and the prostitute,"—and "look up and be proud in the midst of their toil." We have made labor honorable, even in the rice swamps of the Carolinas and Georgia. We have taken the brand of dishonor from the brow of labor throughout the country; and in doing that we have done more for labor, for the honor and dignity of laboring men than was ever achieved by all the parties that governed this country from the time the pilgrims put their feet upon Plymouth Rock up to the year 1860. [Applause.] And that is not all. We have opened that eight hundred thousand square miles to free laboring men; they can go there now, they are going there now. The German, the Englishman, the Irishman, the New-England Yankee, the men of the Middle States and of the North-west can go there now and engage in the mechanic arts, in cultivating the soil, and in all the pursuits of life, and no longer feel the degradation that rested upon working men, when labor was extorted from men by the lash. Let the men who toils for wages, whether in the mill, on the farm, or in the mechanic shop, realize what has been done these last dozen years to lift from toil the badge of dishonor, and to open the great South to the free laboring men of the world.

SMALL FARMS VERSUS GREAT PLANTATIONS.

The Republican Party maintains the policy of the small farms against the great plantations. The Democratic Party joined with the South on that issue, as it did in everything, and on every issue. We passed the homestead bill, and JAMES BUCHANAN vetoed it, and the Democratic Party supported him in that veto. The object of that bill was to save the vast public domain to landless men, that they might have small farms, rather than that a few men might have great plantations. We were defeated; but the first year the Republican Party came into power in the midst of the struggle for national existence, we passed the homestead bill, and saved the public lands to the free laboring men of this country forever and forever.

CONDITION OF THE LABORING MEN.

In 1832, in the great debate in the Senate on the tariff, it was said by those who advocated protective duties, that they had raised the price of labor in the United States so that it averaged fifty cents a day. How is it now? This Winter is the most prosperous Winter the United States has seen in its history. Everybody is at work. There is very little suffering anywhere. Why this change? Why this improvement? It is because we have smitten down the slave system, broken down the slave power, lifted up and dignified and honored labor, tried to protect and diversify our own industries! Today the laboring men and women of our country are earning from three to four times as much in a day as they could earn forty years ago, and a day's work is shorter now than it was then. After I had learned a trade in the place where I live I worked fourteen and fifteen hours a day, month after month, to earn about forty dollars a month. There are hundreds of men there now who in ten hours can earn a hundred dollars more easily than I could earn forty in fifteen hours. I am grateful to God that this is so. I do not care anything about a few men or corporations piling up a great amount of money. I believe God meant this world to grow good men and women, and not to pile up money. That is my belief, and I want to see the men and women who bear the burdens and do the work have a full share of all they earn, and that an honest day's work shall always have a fair day's pay. [Loud applause.]

WHY THE ADMINISTRATION IS ATTACKED.

Appeals are made specially to laboring men that we have a very corrupt Administration at Washington. One would suppose, to hear our Democratic friends talk, that we never had any corruption before; that they had always been pure, because they never punish a thief. [Applause and laughter.] I propose right here to lay down this proposition: That the reason why this Administration is so assailed is not that it has been more corrupt or as corrupt as its predecessors, but that it is doing much to expose thieving and to punish men who steal. The Democratic Party—I mean, the modern Democratic Party—came into power in 1829, under Gen. JACKSON. One man, SAMUEL SWARTWOUT, in Gen. JACKSON's day, when the Government raised only a few millions of dollars a year, stole $1,000,000 in the New-York Custom-house—nearly as much money as has been stolen under this Administration in three years, in collecting and paying out nearly $2,100,000,000. The percentage of loss under the Administration has been less than under any Administration since Gen. JACKSON was inaugurated President of the United States. There is not a shadow of doubt of it. I assert here and now that there has been a less percentage of loss under Gen. GRANT's Administration than any other Administration since the days of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. JOHN TYLER, a son of President TYLER, in a letter recently published, states that there were in VAN BUREN's Administration ninety-eight receivers of the public money, ninety-six of whom were defaulters. Ninety-six out of ninety-eight! [Laughter.] Is there any man here to-night who knows that any one of these men was ever sent to the penitentiary? I believe a Republican thief is a worse man than a Democratic thief. [Laughter.] He has not had so many bad examples. [Laughter and applause.] A Republican thief is the wickedest and meanest thief in all the land. He joins a great party that was brought into being to give freedom to the slave, maintain the unity of the country and preserve the life of the nation. In the ranks of that party is a large mass of the intelligence of the country, of the praying men and women of the country. A man who joins that political organization, betrays his trust, and steals the money of the Government, is a base creature, and the penitentiary is the only place where he should go.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC THIEVES.

The difference between Republicans and Democrats on this question is this: the Republicans try to discover and punish their thieves; the Democrats never punish theirs. You cannot tell me to-night of a man who stole from the National Government under a Democratic Administration who was sent to the penitentiary. Under this Administration, several thieves have been sent there. Most of their stealing was under the late Administration, for there has been little stealing under this. Under ANDREW JOHNSON's Administration mean men got office. He went back on his party, on his record, and upright Democrats paid little attention to him; honest Republicans kept away from the White House, and mean men of both parties sought the benefits of his patronage. * * * Since Gen. SPINNER entered upon his office as Treasurer of the United States, fifty-five thousand millions of dollars have passed through his office, counted by from three to four hundred men and women. We have lost between fifty and sixty thousand dollars in these eleven years, while fifty-five thousand millions have gone through the office. We punished one man, fined him, and he is now trying to get back five thousand dollars, for he says we made him pay five thousand dollars more than he stole. [Laughter.] We have sent to prison three trusted clerks, men of capacity and ability; everybody trusted and respected them. That is the way we have served our thieves.

THE "BOSS THIEF" OF THE WORLD.

About the same time the discovery was made of the boldest and most gigantic robbery of the people ever perpetrated in ancient or modern times. BILL TWEED—"Boss TWEED"—a man who a few years ago went through bankruptcy, and who is said to have boasted, within a year, that he had eighteen millions of dollars; and with him the tribe of Tammany Hall have been discovered and exposed. Some of them have gone to Europe, some of them are enjoying the pleasures of the healthful breezes and snow-drifts of Canada, some of them are in one part of the country and some in another. While we were trying Major HODGE, and sending him to the Penitentiary at Albany for ten years, with the approval of the entire Republican Party of the country, BILL TWEED, the greatest thief in all the history of the human family, the best thief of the world [loud laughter and applause] was sent to Albany, not to the Penitentiary, but to the State-house as a State Senator by twelve thousand Democratic majority. [Applause.] These two cases illustrate exactly the difference between the two parties; the one denouncing thieves and arresting and punishing them when it can, the other never punishing any of them. I am told by leading Democrats, some of them members of the Committee of Seventy, men who have done all they could to expose and break these men down, that they do not believe one of these thieves will ever go to the Penitentiary. They stole the Erie Railroad; they stole the State of New-York from Gen. GRANT in 1868; they have stolen their millions from the City; they have stolen judges and stolen juries, and they get elected to the Legislature; they do not get sent to the State Prison. And the men who denied this stealing, who denied that they stole the State of New-York, when they knew that they did it, who denied the stealing of these Tammany Hall men, until it was finally brought out and established so clearly that nobody should have denied it—these very men are accusing the Administration of stealing. I have heard of Satan's rebuking sin, but I never saw anything so brazen as this before. [Loud applause.]

SEE THIS!

There has been collected, under Gen. GRANT's Administration, in three years, nearly $1,200,000,000—nearly $400,000,000 a year; there has been paid out nearly $1,000,000,000, making about $2,100,000,000. We have lost, out of this immense sum, in all the Departments of the Government, $1,300,000—*less than a fifteenth part of one per cent!* Look at the Post-office Department. With 45,000 postmasters, clerks and mail-carriers, the loss has been less than one-tenth of one per cent. in these three years. In no part of the world has such integrity been shown, under like circumstances. We have paid out, during these three years, $90,000,000 in pensions, and we have had five defalcations, all of them soldiers, and four of them shed their blood for the country. But the Government has not lost a dollar, for the agents made good their accounts, or their bondsmen did it for them.

WHAT HORACE GREELEY CALLS A "BAD RECORD."

This Administration came into power with the pledge to maintain the faith and honor of the country then wickedly assailed. During these last thirty-five months there has been paid $297,000,000, saving nearly $18,000,000 a year in interest. This money has been mostly saved on the one hand by an honest collection of the revenue—for we collected the first fifteen months of Gen. GRANT's administration $87,000,000 more than was collected under the same laws in the last fifteen months of JOHNSON's administration—and on the other hand, by a reduction of the expenses of the Government. From these two sources we have paid this $297,000,000. Throughout the financial world it is a matter of wonder and amazement that the financial policy of the United States should be so successful. We elected Gen. GRANT, pledged to maintain the faith of the nation, to make our debt sacred, and what is the result? Why, the seven hundred millions of currency is worth today a hundred and forty millions of dollars, twenty per cent., more than it was three years ago. The laboring man who has earned two dollars today has received forty cents, in real gold value, more than he would have received three years ago this day. There has been added twenty per cent. to every dollar the laboring men of this country have earned, and it has been added because of the signal fidelity and ability with which that pledge has been kept, to maintain the faith of the nation, honestly collect the revenues, reduce expenses and extinguish the national debt as fast as he could.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE PRESIDENT.

To hear these men talk, you would suppose Gen. GRANT was vastly inferior to such great magnificent statesmen as POLK, PIERCE and BUCHANAN. Who is Gen. GRANT—this man so denounced? When the war opened he was earning a few hundred dollars a year tanning leather out in Galena. He offered his services to the nation, and they were not accepted. He went down to Springfield, and served there for some weeks, helping to enroll and organize the regiments they were raising in Illinois. Finally they gave him a regiment. He had not money enough to buy a sword with which to fight the battles of his country, nor a horse to ride. You did not know anything about him; the nation knew nothing about him; few had heard of him. He had served in the Mexican war, when a young man, fresh from West Point, and won two brevets for gallant conduct, but nobody knew anything of this humble man. He took his regiment and marched away. He never asked anything of the Government; he never disobeyed an order; he never made any complaint. He went straight forward and did his duty, a quiet, silent, modest man. About the first thing we heard of him was that he took about twenty-five thousand men up the Tennessee River, moved on the enemy's works, attacked an army of twenty thousand rebels, and captured fifteen thousand of them. You next heard of him coming on the field of Shiloh when it was nearly lost, and when they asked him if he had prepared for a retreat he said that one boat would take all that retreated. He defeated the rebel army that had been nearly victorious. Then he went down the Mississippi River, passed Vicksburg, made a movement into the country, attacked the rebel armies, captured Vicksburg, and then you find him at Chattanooga, to save a lost battle, and you have heard of the magnificent victory he won at Mission Ridge and at Lookout Mountain. He was then brought to Washington, and took command of the armies of the country, led the Army of the Potomac through the Wilderness, fighting every day in the month of May, 1864, put his army before Richmond, and when the hour came, moved upon the doomed city and received the surrender of the rebel army at Appomattox. Nineteen battles behind him, and all victories! He did not march his army to make a parade through the rebel capital, but started off alone, with his carpet-bag in his hand, for Washington, to stop the raising of troops and the manufacture of munitions, to make preparations to disband the army and save expense, and to save, what he regarded, and what we all regarded as a very important thing, a general bankruptcy in the country.

OBLOQUY AND REPROACH THE REWARD OF A FAITHFUL PUBLIC SERVANT.

We turned to this man when ANDREW JOHNSON failed us, and asked him to be President. He did not seek the Presidency; he felt and said that his place at the head of the army was the post for him. We made him President, and it was his strength and commanding influence that carried the Fourteenth Amendment. That same influence carried the Fifteenth Amendment, and gave the black men the right to vote in all the States. The men who stood by the cause of anti-slavery and the protection of the black man have found in Gen. GRANT a man who has stood bravely, steadily and consistently on the side of freedom and the equal rights of all men. He has been President three years, followed by obloquy and reproach. He has made some mistakes in appointments, no doubt; but the leading measures of his Administration are in the interest of the country. The masses of the people who have no grievances, who only want good government, see it, feel it, realize it. They believe we have the best Administration this nation has seen for forty years; and they are right in this conviction. The Republicans of the country are looking to you, men of New-Hampshire, to recover your State.

Death of the Kentucky Governor's Servant.

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth, Feb. 28.

DANIEL CLARKE, an old and faithful negro, who has stood for thirty odd years at his post as servant to the different Governors of the State since the time of JAS. CLARKE, died on Monday last, after a brief illness. He was born in Africa, and his first recollection was that of a boy playing with his comrades on the coast, whence he was seized and transferred to a slaver, and brought to this country. He resided in Clarke County prior to his coming to Frankfort, where he has now relatives residing, to whom he was accustomed to make visits. He accompanied JAMES CLARKE to Washington when the latter was elected to Congress, and on the accession of Gov. CLARKE to the Executive chair, he came to Frankfort and took his post of duty as servant to the Governor. From that day to this, he has steadily occupied his position, for more than thirty years, discharging his trust with satisfaction to all, and with an integrity and a faithfulness that exemplifies an upright life.

Recently the Legislature, actuated by a sense of justice, passed a law giving a pension to DANIEL CLARKE of $12 per month during the balance of his natural life. On the occasion of his death an obituary notice, testifying to his good qualities and excellencies of character, was spread upon the Executive journal, and a joint resolution, introduced into the Senate by Mr. WEBB, was passed by that body, whereon was expressed a just tribute to his memory and virtues. The resolution will also pass the House.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The "French Arms" Mare's Nest.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several articles, during the last few days, have been published in certain papers of a nature highly calumnious to our reputation. The occasion of their publication is the present political debate upon the French arms business. We never indulge in newspaper controversy, and it is with great reluctance that we feel compelled to ask the insertion of this communication. Yet a decent regard for public opinion impels us to say that these articles, consisting as they do of documents which were in the first instance sent to France for use there in the interests of M. PLACE, the late French Consul-General, are not, as a person unacquainted with the facts might suppose, by any means new. We have met them before in the Courts of France, on the trial of M. PLACE, and before the French Parliamentary Commission on Contracts, and we have completely refuted them in every respect. Indeed, a comparison of their allegations, with our invoices in the possession of the French Government, effectually disposes of them for the most part, and stamps the rest as utterly unworthy of belief.

After having failed in their object there, they are reproduced in *La France*, the organ of M. PLACE, and recopied here for the purpose of effect in the present political strife.

We pronounce them as untrue in every particular, and in their whole scope and meaning; and we await, with entire confidence, the publication of the report of the French Commission, to completely exonerate our house from these unjust imputations.

Yours, &c., E. REMINGTON & SONS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1872.

The German Reform Movement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Central Committee of the German-American Reform associations in this City is at last organized. As this body represents about 18,000 German voters, it is thought to be of sufficient importance to be brought before the public through your estimable paper, which, in fact, started this grand reform movement by its untiring and persevering attacks upon the Tammany Ring. The election of Gen. SIGEL as Register showed the Germans that in united action with the honest American reformers of the Republican and Democratic parties the old corrupt Tammany Hall Democracy can be and must be beaten at every future election.

In former times a number of German clubs, associations of Republicans or Democrats, of house-owners, tax-payers, rent-payers, independent citizens, further societies of all sorts of political ideas and objects, were scattered all over the City. To unite these often opposing elements into one great uniform movement was the object of the German reform leaders. They hoped to attain this object by laying a foundation on the following practical principles: 1. Suppression of the corruption in the City Government. 2. Formation of a united German vote in non-partisan questions.

In the first place it was necessary to inspire the Germans with the idea of unity. The great peace-festival of the Germans first opened their eyes to their numerical strength, and supported the leaders in this movement. The numerous lately-discovered frauds united almost all honest men in support of reform.

To use these favorable signs the leaders, not recognizing the different ward, district, or any independent societies and clubs, ordered an entire new registration of all German voters, who wished to join and form one "Verein" or club in each Assembly District. Notwithstanding great opposition, the new idea gained every day, and the orders of the Conference Committee were carried out in less than two months. Each member had personally to sign the rolls. When there was a sufficient number a President and a Secretary were elected, and afterwards delegates to a Central Committee, whose duty it was to propose a new constitution for the General German Reform Party. This Committee first assembled on the 12th of December, 1871, and discussed the new constitution, which was in the third meeting accepted, and, according to its rules, a new Central Committee was elected, which met for the first time Jan. 26. In accordance with this new constitution, one delegate represents fifty voters. To the officers of this Committee is committed the carrying out of its principles laid down in the constitution: 1. To elect or support only candidates of acknowledged ability and honesty, irrespective of party. 2. To hold the office-holders to strict and conscientious discharge of their duties. We think this last condition—conscientious discharge of duty—a good and novel introduction in political life in Gotham. The general complaint all over the city in political, commercial and domestic life, is the experience of finding men and women doing only so much labor for so much money. The question of a servant, be he a high or low official, a bricklayer or a clerk, a President or book-keeper, is not what duties have I to perform, but how little can I do for so much pay?

We find this only too true, and most lamentable state of affairs in a great many offices, public and private; particularly in the City offices where there is no performance of work—but all pay. If the German reformers can introduce honesty and strict discharge of duty into our public life we shall acknowledge it with gratitude.

To show your readers that this movement is in reference to City affairs, entirely non-partisan, (though it is explicitly understood that in questions of State and national politics, the Germans will follow their party affiliations,) we mention that the President is Mr. OSWALD OTTENDORFER, a Democrat; Mr. SIGISMUND KAUFMANN, First Vice-President, a Republican; Mr. MARCUS OTTERBOURG, a Democrat, and Dr. A. G. DUHM, a Republican, are Secretaries. The members of the Executive Committee are also equally divided by the two great parties. We hope they will accomplish their object—true reform.

A BERLINER.

Suburban Railroad Fares.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper of this date contained a very interesting article on the duties of the Legislature, about to reconvene at Albany, and I was much disappointed that one of those duties, and that the most important to the interests of the City of New-York, should have been entirely overlooked, viz.: the rates charged by railroad companies in this State for transporting freight over their roads.

There is not a town between this City and Buffalo that is not filled with freight waiting for the opening of the Hudson River and Erie Canal, in order that it may be shipped to this market at reasonable rates. The merchants of Albany and all along the line of the Central Road west of that city are now buying their heavy goods in Boston, because the freight charges on the Albany and Boston Road are much less than they are over the road running from this City. While the merchants of Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnatti, and all the towns of the South-west are buying their heavy goods in Baltimore, because the rates charged over the Baltimore and Ohio Road are from ten to twenty cents per hundred less than those charged by other lines to the same points. Now, Sir, I have no desire to be called a croaker, but history and experience teaches that if a commercial city would hold its supremacy, it must guard against exorbitant charges either on goods entering or leaving such city, and, as a merchant of this City, it fills me with apprehension when I see the legitimate business of this City diverted to other and unnatural points in consequence of the unreasonable exactions of our railroad companies, and it seems to me that it should be the first and most important duties of our representatives to reduce and regulate railroad charges, and especially where heavy burdens are imposed on commerce to pay dividends on the watered stock of such companies.

A CONSTANT READER OF THE TIMES AND NEW-YORK MERCHANT.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 26, 1872.

An Incident in the Philadelphia Academy of Music.

From the Philadelphia Press, Feb. 26.

The good old custom of hissing at places of amusement shows signs of revival, and we are glad of it. The player looks forward to applause if he does well—why should he not also expect hisses if he does badly? But it is not always the people on the stage who deserve a good round of hisses. Sometimes, and not unfrequently, a portion of the audience will so conduct themselves as to annoy others, and confuse the actors. They are generally in boxes—representatives, indeed, of the upper ten. They come, not to look upon the performance, but to enjoy themselves after their own liking, wholly disregarding the pleasure or convenience of any save themselves. They talk and laugh loudly, and have even been known to carry the fun so far as to let down by strings from the upper to the lower box classes, handkerchiefs, and the bill, and to indulge in other similar monkey tricks. Exactly this sort of thing occurred at the Academy of Music the other evening. The offenders were ladies and gentlemen of the very *crème de la crème* of Philadelphia society. Nobody would dare express disapprobation of what they did—of course not! But suddenly somebody did, and the house resounded with hisses, in which the singers upon the stage were brave enough to join. The hisses had their effect, and the bon ton were silent and attentive thereafter. Deserved punishment, say we, and we trust it will be repeated hereafter whenever necessary.

THE SILK INTEREST.

Silkmen Before the Committee on Ways and Means—Growth of the Manufacture in this Country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—The Committee on Ways and Means today heard a delegation of silk manufacturers and operatives from New-York, New-Jersey, Massachusetts and Connecticut. They exhibited specimens of raw and manufactured silk of all kinds, excepting dress goods, showing the progress of the manufacture in this country both as to quality and quantity. They want the tariff to remain as it is, and say that under the protection afforded by it, aided as it was by the operation of the Anglo-French Free-trade Treaty, this industry has grown as follows: The capital invested has increased from $6,000,000 to $20,000,000. It now affords employment for 10,000 operatives, three-fourths of them women and young persons, for whom such employment is specially adapted, it being clean, light and healthy. The wages paid these operatives amounts to $7,000,000 per annum, being a weekly average for women of $7, and for males $12. One-third of these operatives are emigrants from Europe, and have become teachers for our native-born operatives. As compared with the above, the wages paid in the Austrian Tyrol for the same kind of work is from ninety cents to $1 for sixty-nine hours' work, the operatives having poor shelter and food, for which each pays forty-five cents a week. The delegation admit that silk goods are higher than before 1861; but this is mainly owing to the fact that all raw silks in the countries of production are now more than double the price they were immediately before 1861. One of the delegation, an operative, informed the Committee on Ways and Means that he could save as much here, after living better, as he could earn in the old country. The principal speaker was an Englishman from Macclesfield, now engaged in giving instructions in silk culture in this country, who said that the Anglo-French Free-trade Treaty had injured that trade in England. When asked by Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, what the duty was previous to that time, he replied, fifteen per cent.; under that rate they were all then doing well. As the manufacturers and operatives who today ask that our tariff shall remain as it is, it may be of interest to state that the duty is sixty per cent., with raw material free. The delegation will next be heard before the Finance Committee.

Flings and Sneers.

From Harper's Weekly.

It is constantly asserted—but constant assertion does not establish a fact—that the Republicans who favor the renomination of the President are bitterly intolerant of those who do not. Yet it would seem upon a careful reading of newspapers and speeches that the Republicans who oppose the renomination have at least an equal chance of expressing themselves, and that the chances are improved. It is, however, natural that those who love the cause more than any man, and who believe that the welfare of the country depends very much upon Republican success, should hear with dissatisfaction unmeasured denunciation of the Administration and of all who support it. Why should every sneer at the President be assumed to be sincere and unprejudiced, and every suspicion cast upon the Administration most justifiable? If an insinuation against the Chief Magistrate is indignantly challenged or repelled, "What!" is the lofty reply, "Is this a Roman Cæsar, who can do no wrong?" No, he is not a Roman Cæsar, but he is an American gentleman, entitled to fair play.

The people of the country who do not personally know the President must judge him by his words and acts. It is a skillful sophistry which charges him with every evil that may appear in the Administration, and refuses him the credit of all the good. He is a criminal or a cipher, as the exigencies of his opponents may demand. "But why is it that certain gentlemen are known as his friends, and certain others as his enemies?" is a question often asked; "and why, when his policy is opposed, are some opponents treated as enemies while others still remain friends?" The reply is not far to seek. Some of his warmest friends opposed the San Domingo Treaty, but they opposed it as friends. They represented it as a mistake of policy, upon which there could be natural and harmonious differences of opinion. The result showed that it was not mere opposition to his policy which occasioned alienation. But when his motives and character are impugned in opposition, why should there not be feeling upon his part? A President must be silent when he is aspersed. Is it not all the more a duty of honor in party opponents not to asperse him?

So certain Senators are warmly, even contemptuously, opposed to civil service reform, which the President favors. But their relations probably continue friendly, although it is clear that if they denounced him as the root of all official corruption those relations could not fail to be disturbed. A President, it is said, ought not to quarrel. But has a Senator, the constitutional adviser of the President on many occasions, no similar duty? There are Senators who oppose as well as who favor his policy of civil service reform who are upon friendly terms with the President. That point is not determined by sympathy with his views. There are other Senators who honestly think and frankly say that the President disgraces his office. Is it surprising that they are not upon friendly terms with him, even if they are friends of civil service reform?

The country can also easily understand that a thousand tales are told of the President which are simply false. They are repeated, and emphasized and enlarged until they are accepted as true, and one such fact, as it is called, is supposed to indicate a myriad more of the same kind. There is, for instance, the dull slander about the Seneca stone quarry. It represents the President as deeply interested in a quarry for which contracts for Government works are obtained by his influence, which are enormously profitable to him. This is the story industriously repeated. The fact is that six or seven years ago Gen. GRANT invested some money—which we believe nobody ever alleged to be dishonestly earned—in a stone quarry, from which he has never received any dividend whatever. We have heard the same kind of story told of Gen. LOGAN in regard to some Chicago lots. "He grew rich in the army, did he!" asks Mrs. Candour, with a shrug of her moral shoulders. No, M—d m; he invested in land some of his small savings from his General's pay. The sum was very small and the terms of payment very easy, and the land rapidly rose in value; and, as every man who honors one of the bravest and most skillful soldiers of the war will be glad to know, the General has the legitimate benefit of his bargain.

We do not believe that the people of the United States hear with patience these incessant flings at a President whom the most elaborate ingenuity has failed to stain even with suspicion. He is exhorted to conciliate and to "have peace," and we are told that other Presidents did not permit quarrels. How was it with President PIERCE and Mr. DOUGLAS, and with Mr. DOUGLAS and President BUCHANAN? Mr. CALHOUN withdrew from President JACKSON. Senator WADE and Mr. WINTER DAVIS declared against President LINCOLN, and how many Senators heartily favored his renomination? The diplomacy of affecting to like those who have, as he thinks, defamed him, or that of trusting those in whom he has lost confidence, the President does not possess. It may be his misfortune, but we doubt if the country will charge it upon him as a fatal fault.

Billiard Match—Bennett the Winner.

The billiard match in Brooklyn, between FRANK DION, of that city, and JAMES BENNETT, of Toronto, for $250 a side, came off at the Novelty Rooms last night. The game was a very close and exciting one, and was won by BENNETT, who, by a brilliant play, scored eighty-seven points, previous to which the contestants were even. Another match was immediately made between the parties, for $500 a side, to be played in ten days, at the same place.

Mr. S. G. GOODRICH, late President of the Merchants' Life Insurance Company, has resigned, with complimentary resolutions from the Board of Directors.—*Evening Post.*

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST. AND NO. 19 MAIDEN-LANE.
WALTHAM WATCHES.
A LARGE AND FRESH STOCK AT CLOSE PRICES.
—*Advertisement.*

Removal.
GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. have removed to Nos. 785 and 787 Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.—*Advertisement.*

BEAUTY AND SAFETY.—One of the great merits of PHALON's Hair Invigorator is that it is chemically honest, being composed of vegetable materials, and containing nothing that is not wholesome and salutarious. When the hair is withering and dropping out for want of the natural nourishment, this wonderful combination of a nutriment and a tonic supplies the deficiency. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Green, Orange and Purple, are among the "loud" colors produced by the common mineral Hair Dyes, but in the twinkling of an eye Nature's browns and blacks are reproduced by HILL's Instantaneous Hair Dyes.—*Advertisement.*

Try DOOLEY's Yeast Powder, you will soon find it, not only the best, but also the cheapest Baking Powder. Put up full, net weight.—*Advertisement.*

Wood Carpeting, No. 460 Broadway.—This is the only floor covering that will wear twenty or thirty years.

Coughs.—A medicinal preparation in the form of a lozenge is the most convenient. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES allay irritation, which induces coughing, giving relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints.

Save Fifteen Dollars.
Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous [illegible] disappointment. Reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington-av., cor. 25th-st. Gentlemen day and all night; ladies day and evening; best ventilation; highest temperatures; best shampooing; no gratuities. [illegible]

"**Neuralgia" is not a Poison which Destroys** the system, but is scientifically prepared for the permanent cure of Neuralgia. Sold by all respectable druggists in the United States.

A Specialty.—Lace Curtains in stock and manufactured to order from original designs.
G. L. KELTY & CO., Nos. 722 and 724 Broadway.

Gentlemen's Hats.—Spring styles for 1872 are ready for inspection and sale at ESPENSCHEID's, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $80. New Melodeons, $45, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

GEER—WILLIAMS.—On Tuesday, 27th inst., by Rev. Dr. Goddard, A. WHITING GEER to ELLA E., daughter of the late John H. Williams.

KENNEY—HANFORD.—On Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1872, by Rev. Dr. A. C. Osborne, GEORGE M. KENNEY, of Jersey City, N. J., to SADIE, youngest daughter of Capt. Wm. L. Hanford, of Brooklyn, Long Island. No cards.

DIED.

BOGGS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 28, JOHN D. BOGGS, youngest son of Rear-Admiral Charles G. Boggs, United States Navy.

Particulars hereafter.

BUTTS.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Tuesday, Feb. 27, at the residence of Mayor Goodsell, of disease of the heart, Mrs. AMANDA BUTTS, relict of Mallard Butts, aged 63 years.

Funeral on Saturday in Bridgeport.

COLLIER.—On Wednesday, 28th inst., ELIZABETH, widow of Richard Collier, aged 77 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Thomas Collier, No. 227 West 13th-st., on Friday, March 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DORTIC.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 27, JOHN J., eldest son of S. C. and A. A. Dortic, aged 22 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 9 East 47th-st., on Thursday, Feb. 29, at 11 o'clock A. M.

KENNEDY.—At La Puebla, Mexico, on the 24th of January, JAMES LENOX KENNEDY, in the 24th year of his age.

LUCKEY.—On Tuesday evening, Feb. 27, REUBEN OWENS LUCKEY, aged 18 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 234 East 58th-st., on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

McLEAN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 27, P. C. McLEAN, aged 65 years, 9 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his son's residence, No. 164 [illegible], Williamsburg, Long Island, at 2 P. M. on Thursday, Feb. 29.

[illegible] Hudson and Catskill papers please copy.

OSBORN.—In Brooklyn, on the 27th day of February, ISAAC WICKHAM OSBORN, in the 33d year of his age.

Sag Harbor papers please copy.

SHEARMAN.—At Milton, New-York, on third day, 27th inst., PHILADELPHIA SHEARMAN, widow of the late James Shearman, in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral on Sixth day, the 1st of Third month, March, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SCOFIELD.—On Saturday, the 24th inst., WM. H. SCOFIELD, of this City, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his sons-in-law, Samuel T. Rogers, Nason K. Collins and Henry Day, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the latter, No. [illegible] [illegible]-av., today, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

STUYVESANT.—On Monday, of scarlet fever, ROBERT GEORGE, youngest son of Robert R. Stuyvesant, in the 7th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Mark's Church, on Thursday, the 29th February, at 10½ o'clock.

SKILLIN.—At the residence of his son-in-law, No. 145 Elliott-place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 28th February, SIMEON D. SKILLIN, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at [illegible] [illegible], corner [illegible] and [illegible]-sts., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 1st of March, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Take Atlantic-av. cars from Fulton Ferry.

STARBUCK.—On Tuesday night, of apoplexy, Mr. MOSES STARBUCK, aged 56 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 211 East 18th-st., at 1 o'clock this day, (Thursday).

SAVAGE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 28, ANDREW D. SAVAGE, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. [illegible] West 18th-st., on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WILLARD.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday morning, 27th inst., LOUISA A., wife of Henry B. Willard, and daughter of the late Charles Ives.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mark's Church, corner of [illegible]-av. and 10th-st., New-York, on Friday, at 1 P. M., without further invitation.

WINSLOW.—On Tuesday, Feb. 27, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARGARET EMILY WINSLOW.

Her friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Geo. T. Cobb, at Morristown, N. J., on Friday, March 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. at 12 M.

WOOD.—At Flushing, Long Island, on Tuesday, 27th inst., HERBERT R., son of Marianna M. and Stephen Wood, Jr., aged 13 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, [illegible], Flushing, on Sixth day, Third month, 1st, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WHITE.—On Sunday, 25th inst., Col. LAURENCE F. WHITE, engineer People's Gas-works, in the 55th year of his age.

His friends, relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 135 Taylor-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

Philadelphia, Southern and Western papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART SALE:
THE STEWART-KNOEDLER COLLECTION.
FEB. 28 AND 29.
THE "KNOEDLER COLLECTION"
Will be sold on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 29, and will be on view until 1 o'clock P. M. that day.
THESE SUPERB PAINTINGS
Are now on exhibition free at the LEAVITT ART ROOMS
UNTIL 1 O'CLOCK P. M. THIS DAY.
Sale will commence at 7½ P. M. prompt.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.
The sale will take place at Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
T. S. LAMBERT, M. D.
Biometry; or measure of life, its indications, and practical applications.
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 1.
SUPPLEMENTARY LECTURE.
Longevity and vitality, as affected by habits, residence, vocation and intelligence. Some portions of New-York City healthy, other portions unhealthy. Why? Practical applications to Life Insurance. The long lived pay too much.
Tickets, 50 cents.

PILES! PILES!
Permanently cured by absorption. Also, itching piles, fissures, prolapsus, stricture, and ulceration of the rectum or lower bowel, by W. A. McCANDLISS, M. D., of No. 2,001 Arch-st., Philadelphia, and now at St. Nicholas Hotel. He spends every fourth week at St. Nicholas, for the purpose of curing these diseases. Best of reference given to persons cured.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, March 2, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 8 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on Saturday at 8 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c. &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICES FOR A BANK INSURANCE Company and law firm in new building, No. [illegible] Park-row, opposite the Astor House. Landlord on premises from 11 to 2.

THE ADVERTISER, WHOSE BUSINESS will not permit a continued suburban residence, will let to a small family (without children preferred) his house, containing ten rooms, at Brick Church, Orange, N. J., completely furnished [illegible] [illegible] stove; gas, water, laundry, furnace, &c.; good garden. Address M. C. M., Post-office Box No. [illegible], New-York.

$165.—BILLIARD TABLES EQUAL to best made at forty per cent. less cost. Slate-beds, best cushions, including balls, cues, &c. Go to the AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE COMPANY, No. 80 BROADWAY.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba drawn March 11; whole tickets, $20 currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars, or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 164 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW EASTER ANTHEM, BY WILSON.—"Christ the Lord is Risen Today," 75 cents; also, J. R. Thomas' beautiful ballad, "Dreaming, still Dreaming," 40 cents; "the Wanderer down the Mountain Side," 30 cents; "Ella Galop," Wellman, 30 cents; "Mignon," Waltz, Godfrey, 40 cents, &c., &c.
DITSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

A MEETING OF THE EIGHTH WARD COUNCIL OF REFORM will be held THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 29, 1872, at [illegible] rooms, north-westerly corner of King and Hudson sts. Simeon Stern and others will address the meeting.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The business transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Feb. 28, was not of special interest, none of the sales calling [illegible] of a noticeable character. The most important auction of the day was conducted by JAMES M. MILLER, who, at an executor's sale, by order of WM. H. MEEKS and JOHN C. ABBOTT, executors, disposed of the following City real estate: Two-story basement and attic brick house and lot, No. 144 Franklin-street, between Hudson and Varick streets, sold for $7,[illegible]; purchaser, A. THORP; two-story and basement frame house and lot, No. [illegible] East Eighty-second-street, between Avenues A and B, sold for $4,[illegible]; purchaser, J. BOYD; and a building lot on the east side of First-avenue, between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth streets, sold for $[illegible]; purchaser, J. MURRAY. The same auctioneer also sold by order of the same executors a second mortgage for $1,[illegible] having four years to run, on the house and lot No. [illegible] East Eighty-second-street, for $1,[illegible]; purchaser, J. BOYD. In addition to the above, JOSEPH MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of JULIUS J. LYONS, Esq., referee, sold a four-story brick store, dwelling and lot, located on the south side of East Twenty-second-street, between First and Second avenues, for $8,600; purchaser, JOHN SCHUCKMAN. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. also sold a four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the east side of Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, between Cranberry and Middagh streets, known as No. 60, for $13,000; purchaser, A. KIRKLAND, Jr. A three-story and attic brown-stone house and lot known as No. 20 Monroe-place, Brooklyn Heights, between Clarke and Pierrepont streets, Brooklyn, offered by the same firm, was not disposed of, although bids to the amount of $25,000 were received. The legal sale, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., of a lot on Sixth-avenue, south-east corner of Fifty-first-street, expected to occur, was adjourned until Wednesday of next week. No other business was transacted except a stock sale, in regard to which particulars are given below.

For today, at the Exchange, sales as follows are announced: By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at public auction, house and lot No. 447 Canal-street between Hudson and Varick streets; two brown-stone front stores and dwellings, Nos. 800 and [illegible] Second-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets; brown-stone house and lot, No. [illegible] West Twenty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; brown-stone house and lot, No. 27 West One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; two building lots on West Fortieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and one building lot on East One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue. Also, at a Supreme Court sale, the brick house and lot No. 136 West Fourteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. By HUGH N. CAMP, at public auction, the business premises known as No. 65 Wooster-street, south-west corner of Broome-street, and the brick house and lot No. 147 Wooster-street, between Prince and Houston streets. By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at a foreclosure sale, a lot, with improvements, on West Fifty-fifth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and by JAMES M. MILLER, at a similar sale, a house and lot on the north-west corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Third-street.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

At a stock sale conducted by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at the Exchange, yesterday, the following securities were sold at the prices noted: 100 shares Seventh Ward National Bank, par value $100 each, sold at [illegible] per cent.; $2,000 St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company first mortgage seven per cent. bonds, due August, 1892, interest February and August, at 94½ per cent.; $1,000 Long Island Railroad Company first mortgage six per cent. coupon bonds of 1869, interest May and November, at [illegible]; $1,000 Long Island Railroad Company first mortgage seven per cent. coupon sinking fund bonds, due May, 1898, interest May and November, at [illegible]; $10,000 Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company seven per cent. mortgage coupon bonds, due April, 1898, interest April and October, $[illegible] registered and $[illegible] unregistered, at [illegible]; $[illegible] American Dock and Improvement Company seven per cent. coupon bonds, due July, 1886, interest January and July, at [illegible]; $7,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal Company first mortgage seven per cent. registered bonds, due 1891, interest January and July, at 102; $[illegible] State of North Carolina six per cent. bonds, old issue, $1,000 due July, 1894, $4,000 January, 1882, interest January and July, last coupon attached January, 1869, at 40; $1,000 State of North Carolina six per cent. bond, old issue, due October, 1886, interest April and October, last coupon attached April, 1869, at [illegible]; $30,000 State of New-York Bounty Loan stock, registered, due 1877, interest January and July at 107; $[illegible] United States registered 5-20s of 1867, at 111; twenty-five shares Grocers' Bank, par $40 each, at 105½; $[illegible] Port Huron and Lake Michigan first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds, interest May and November in New-York, at 60; sixty-eight shares Bull's Head Bank, par $20 each, at [illegible]; eighty-four shares Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn, $50 each, at [illegible] per cent.; 111 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Company, $[illegible] each, at [illegible]; $[illegible] Erie Railroad Company second mortgage seven per cent. registered bonds, interest September and March, ex interest, at 95½; [illegible] shares Metropolitan Gas-light Company, $100 each, at 151½, and 20 shares Manhattan Gas-light Company, par $50 each, at 212 per cent.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

2-story attic and basement brick h. and l., No. 144 Franklin-st., n. s., between Hudson and Varick sts., lot [illegible] ... $7,[illegible]

2-story and basement frame h. and l. [illegible] East 82d-st., between Avenues A and B, lot [illegible] ... [illegible]

1 lot, e. s. 1st-av., [illegible] ft. n. of 114th-st., [illegible] ... [illegible]

By Joseph McGuire.

4-story brick h. and l., s. s. East 22d-st., [illegible] ft. w. of 1st-av., lot [illegible] ... $8,[illegible]

BROOKLYN.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

4-story high-stoop brown-stone h. and l., No. 60 Columbia Heights, e. s., between Cranberry and Middagh sts., lot 18.10½x100, house 55 ft. deep ... $13,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

JUST ISSUED
THE MONTHLY RECORD,
FOR MARCH,
Containing a large number of houses and lots for sale and dwellings to let, furnished and unfurnished, to be had at office, or mailed free of charge.
WILLIAM TUCKER,
NO. 220 5TH-AV., ABOVE 26TH-ST.

HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 108 Broadway,
REAL ESTATE BROKER
AND
AUCTIONEER.
Charge of estates solicited.

FOR SALE CHEAP—BY THE OWNER, leaving for Europe, a four-story high-stoop house, with all modern improvements with or without furniture, on 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; terms easy. If not sold prior to April 1, will be rented furnished or unfurnished. Apply to LEVI COOK, No. 30 Wall-st.

A FINE PROPERTY IN 73D-ST., BEtween 3d and Lexington avs. [illegible], with brick house and stable for sale, or will exchange for a modern brown-stone house in a first-class location.
GRISWOLD & HUBBY,
No. 744 BROADWAY, Astor-place.

$35,000 FOR FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 20 feet front, in perfect order, central location, below 34th-st.
HIKER, HESSE & CO.,
No. 64 23d-st., corner Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND basement house, brown-stone front, No. 236 East 19th-st.; also No. [illegible] East 18th-st. Terms easy. For particulars and cards of admission apply to JAMES CARR, No. 167 Bowery.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front house No. 169 East [illegible]-st., very desirably located, between Park and Lexington avs. Terms easy. For particulars and cards of admission apply to JAMES CARR, No. 167 Bowery.

FOR SALE LOW.—THE FOUR-STORY brick house, No. 23 West 28th-st., full width, independent walls; its close proximity to Broadway makes it valuable for business purposes. Apply to WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 5th-av., above 26th-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR ELABORATELY-FINished four-story 25-feet front houses, north side of 68d-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; location unsurpassed. Inquire on premises of G. J. HAMILTON & SONS, builders.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA LARGE HOUSE No. [illegible] Rutgers-place; lot 28x120. Also nineteen lots in the same neighborhood. For particulars inquire at office, No. 64 Rutgers-st.

A FINE PROPERTY ON 5TH-AV., east side, above 40th-st., [illegible] feet, building covers nearly entire plot. Terms easy; price very low.
[illegible] PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, a three-story brown-stone house, in [illegible] order, and all improvements; Bozam-place, No. [illegible] West 3[illegible]-st. [illegible] A. B. ROBSON.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICUlars of City houses and building lots for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 39TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., an elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, $[illegible]; location unsurpassed; price reasonable. ARCHIBALD L. WILLIA[illegible], No. 2[illegible] Murray-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, OR WILL BE altered to suit a good tenant, house No. 147 Bleecker-st., third house west of Sullivan. Apply to RICHARD P. BERRIAN, No. 102 South 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV. LOTS AT 40TH, 55TH, 59th, 79th, [illegible] and [illegible] sts. Also, on and adjoining Madison and 8th avs., also on the Boulevard. Bargains. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine-st.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH-ST. HOUSES.—A bargain; only $[illegible]; easy terms, for a three-story high-stoop brick house on 78th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST. LOTS.—THREE cheap lots near [illegible]-av. for sale by
BLACKWELL & CO.,
NO. [illegible] LIBERTY-ST.

$22,000 FOR FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house in [illegible], between 5th and 6th avs. HIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 64 23d-st., corner Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CHOICE LOTS FOR SALE.

Between 5th and Madison avs., 2 [illegible]-st., one lot; [illegible]-st., four lots; [illegible]-st., [illegible] lots; [illegible]-st., three [illegible]; [illegible] lots; [illegible]-st., two lots; [illegible]-st., two, four or six lots; [illegible]-st., one lot, [illegible]; [illegible], two lots; [illegible], four lots [illegible], five lots; [illegible], two or three lots; [illegible]; three lots; [illegible]; [illegible]-st., two or three lots; [illegible]-st., three lots; [illegible]-st., two or four lots.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV.—A FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY brown-stone house, next to and of one of the finest blocks above 42d-st., built in best style, with all modern conveniences, and only completed and occupied fifteen months ago; the owner is going abroad, and desires to sell soon; less than half the purchase money required down, and over a quarter can remain as long as the purchaser desires. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO HOUSE-OWNERS AND HOUSE-HOLDERS.—The majority of all the tenants in New-York will have decided by the 1st of March whether or not they will retain their houses for a new term. We solicit for our books a description of such as may be open thereafter for rent or for sale.
JAS. B. EDWARDS,
Real Estate Broker, No. 27 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE five-story and cellar building, built by day's work in the most substantial manner for manufacturing purposes, together with engine, boilers, pulleys, shafting, steam elevators, and building heated by steam from cellar to top floor; size of ground [illegible]; one-half covered by building. Further particulars apply to J. W. MCGUIRE, 176 Broadway, rear basement.

MADISON-AV.—FOR SALE AT A GREAT bargain, an elegant private dwelling, the fourth house north of 68th-st., west side. Inquire on the premises or of D. G. CROSBY, No. 128 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—AN OLD and well-established business (confectionery and restaurant); there is an excellent run of family and party custom. For particulars inquire of CHARLES GRAEF, No. 88 Broad-st., New-York, or address BUSINESS, No. 211 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

A GREAT BARGAIN TO A PROMPT PURCHASER.—Twenty-one building lots on Jackson-av. will be sold for $4,750, if sold within sixty days. This is a fine place for a factory. For map and particulars, address C. F. ERHARD, Woodside, Long Island.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, BROOKlyn, to close an estate, valuable property, corner Orange-st., 100 feet square; house, stable, two vacant lots. Inquire of R. A. DORMAN, executor, No. 86 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BRONXVILLE.—FOR SALE, A CHARMing country residence situated on high ground, about three-quarters of a mile to the eastward of the depot at Bronxville on the Harlem Railroad.

The property consists of about eleven acres, of which nearly one-half is covered with fine wood.

The grounds are laid out with much taste, with excellent roads, good garden, vineyard, shrubbery, &c.

The house contains two small parlors, large dining-room, six bed-rooms besides attics, large kitchen, butler's pantry with dumb-waiter and other conveniences.

Attached to the house is a good green-house well stocked with plants. The laundry building, which stands apart from the house, has several good rooms in it.

There is a good stable with accommodations for four horses, a large carriage-house with two rooms finished off over it, cart shed, cow-house, hen-house, ice-house (filled,) tool-house, &c.

The furniture, cows, horses, carriages, &c., will be sold with the place.

Photograph and further particulars at the office of
HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 108 Broadway.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE TRUSTS.—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS AND FURMAN-ST., BROOKLYN.—Very desirable dwelling, No. 62 Columbia Heights, adjoining Montague-st., three stories and basement; commands full view of the harbor; lot 28x120, [illegible] with good building on Furman-st.; price $30,000; will be sold separately if desired.
EDGEWATER, STATEN ISLAND.—Twenty-three acres, high, healthy situation, adjoining the Catholic Church; [illegible] for villa sites [illegible]; price $18,000, or can be sold in parcels.
BELMONT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Homestead of late Jacob Lorillard, with thirteen acres of ground, near Fordham Station; favorable for any large institution; price $45,000, or will be leased.
House and lot No. 120 Centre-st., this City; lot [illegible] feet.
Terms as to any of the parcels, 60 per cent. mortgage. A. P. MAN, No. [illegible] Wall and No. [illegible] Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE LATE RESidence of C. W. Watkins, Esq., situated on Chatterton's Hill, about one-quarter mile from the White Plains Depot, overlooking the entire village and surrounding country for miles. The house, stable, cottage, and all out-buildings are in good order, and have all the modern improvements; suitable for either Winter or Summer residence. The grounds, containing about six acres, are handsomely laid out, well stocked with fruit and other trees. It will be sold low; sixty per cent. of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Photographs of the place can be seen at the office of the undersigned, where further particulars can be had. If not sold at private sale, it will be offered at auction April 18. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE HOTEL, FURNISHED,
at one of the most celebrated watering places in America. House newly furnished and property in A No. 1 order; satisfactory reasons given for disposing of the property. Terms will be made to suit purchaser. Only small payment in cash required. Address G. H. G., Box No. [illegible] New-York.

WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—For sale—A modern-built, first-class frame house, filled in with brick, with stable, ice-house, with twelve acres of land, six of which are in lawn; all well stocked with ornamental trees and fruit.

The place is within half a mile of the depot in the beautiful and healthy village of Warwick, and for beauty of scenery can hardly be surpassed.

Churches of all denominations and schools in the village.

For further particulars apply to
J. M. MCJIMSEY, No. [illegible] Wall-st., or
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE homestead of the late Jacob B. Harrick, situated on the Southern Boulevard, about ten minutes' drive from Harlem Bridge, within fifty minutes of Peekskill by steam-boat.

The homestead has twenty acres of land, house is very commodious, is in full order; the out-buildings are large, and the place is very desirable for a gentleman's residence, both Summer and Winter; the Portchester Railroad Depot will be within five minutes walk of house, adding largely to its prospective value. It will be sold low or exchanged for a house in the City. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

AT TREMONT, NEW-YORK—A DESIRable country house, within two hundred yards of Central Morrisania Depot on Harlem Railroad, containing seven rooms, also cellar, kitchen, pump-room, bath-room and store-room; grounds, 100x120 feet, nicely laid out with fruit, vines and shrubbery; gas and water in house; all in fine order, newly painted, papered and furnished; will be sold with or without furniture. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, Washington-av., between 10th and 11th sts., Tremont.

FOR SALE—AT WOODSIDE, NEWARK, N. J., a handsome French roof cottage house, containing ten rooms, modern conveniences and in perfect order; large lot, garden, stable, &c.; situated on Passaic River, and easy of access by Paterson, and Newark and Midland Railroads, both nearly completed. A portion of the furniture will be sold if desired. For particulars address or apply to GEORGE E. WEBSTER, No. 120 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A large property, with good house, all favorably located for enhancing value, and pleasantly situated and surrounded; is near line of Midland Railroad, bringing it within an hour of New-York City Hall; will be sold low because owner wants money; is a better place for any one to invest than savings banks or ordinary securities; about $15,000 cash is necessary. Address OWNER, Box 3,680 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE AT WESTFIELD, N. J.—Fifty-five minutes from the foot of Liberty-st. and five minutes walk from the depot, a modern two-story French-roof house, with extension, containing fourteen rooms well supplied with closets; size of lot, 100x200 feet, more ground if desired; the above will be sold furnished or unfurnished, and immediate possession given. For terms, &c., address M. F., Box No. 5,080 Post-office, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—HANDSOME PLACE, AT low price; Centre-st. (macadamized, gas-lit); either five or seven acres in garden lawns, forest, fruit, and ornamental trees; large, complete residence, containing modern conveniences, stables, laundry, green-house; unexceptionable neighborhood; terms satisfactory. EDWARD AUSTIN, No. 287 Pearl-st., or HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON—At Esopus, a country house, unfurnished, containing ten rooms, three good cellars, two large gardens, with out-buildings and lands, if required; commands extensive views of the river and mountains; adjoins the Episcopal Church. Rent $350 per annum. Address G. S., Post-office, Esopus, Ulster County, New-York.

AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—SEVENTY acres, overlooking the entire city and the Susquehanna and Chenango Valleys; one of the most pleasant, healthful and desirable situations in the State for a country residence. Inquire of E. S. FRENCH, No. 156 Broadway, New-York, second floor, or of F. G. RICH & SON, Binghamton.

ORANGE, EAST ORANGE, MONTROSE, WATCHESSING, ROSEVILLE, NEWARK.—Furnished and unfurnished houses to rent; fine variety residences and villa sites for sale; farms and other property to exchange. GERRY & KLOTZ, No. 39 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE RESIDENCES IN Bloomfield, N. J., new, first-class, all modern improvements; lots each 100x150 feet, elevated and beautiful; houses 30x50 feet, with additional wing extension on each side. Apply to WM. P. LYON, owner, No. 97 Thomas-st., New-York, or in Bloomfield.

FOR SALE—OPPOSITE THE VILLAGE OF Hackensack, five minutes' walk of depot, two and one-third acres, cottage, (twelve rooms,) barn, &c., grounds laid out in lawn, shrubbery and fruit; terms easy. Apply at No. 33 Leonard-st., up-stairs.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; at Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE AT New-Rochelle, on the water, for sale or exchange for one or two small houses in the City; owner will pay some cash.
F. G. & D. BROWN,
No. 60 Broadway.

A SPECIALTY OF FARMS, COUNTRY seats, houses, &c., one hour of Jersey; fullest particulars; no wild goose chases; several positive bargains now; very easy payments. J. STANLEY FERGUSON, No. 162 Broadway, Room No. 2.

AT YONKERS—TWO NEW FRENCH-roof cottages, with modern improvements; river view; near depot; cheap—only $500 per year. Apply to J. YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

FAVE NEW HOUSES FOR SALE—AND [illegible] to let, in Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J. [illegible] HASKELL, No. [illegible], New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

An Elegant Country-Seat

FOR SALE, about one hour and a half of New-York, in Westchester County, containing [illegible] acres, in the highest state of cultivation; no waste land; splendid mansion, 50 feet front, 40 feet deep, perfect order; also, a new building, [illegible] by [illegible], arranged for a club-house or academy; sixty acres level ground, suitable for a race-track; also, a grist and saw mill, twenty-two feet head of water, never-failing stream; barn and stable room for 100 head of cattle; four apple-orchards, and one pear-orchard, all grafted and choice fruit, fronting a lake; fenced all in order, and premises convenient; pure water in all parts of the house; in every respect a gentleman's establishment, and as for health, is unsurpassed anywhere, the atmosphere dry, and adapted to weak lungs. A good house and lot, 25 feet front, in the City, will be taken in part payment.
Address HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine.

Suburban Homes.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed with care and forty boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT SCARBOROUGH, ON the Hudson, one and a half miles south of Sing Sing, five minutes from depot, a splendid country seat containing seventy-eight acres, on which there is a handsome, large, substantial, hollow brick wall dwelling-house, with piazza on three sides, containing twenty-two rooms, all modern improvements, standing on high ground, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The out-buildings are first-class; stable, green-house, gate-house, wagon-shed, &c., most of them built of brick in keeping with house. The place is well stocked with fruit-trees, and a variety of grapes. The grounds are handsomely laid out with ornamental and forest trees. The property has a frontage of 2,750 feet on Broadway, (the old New-York and Albany post road,) and can be divided into twelve handsome places of from three to twelve acres. Will rent or sell the house and eleven acres, with most of the buildings, or will sell place entire or subdivided.

Plans, photographs, &c. can be seen, and further particulars obtained of EDWARD AUSTEN, Trustee, No. 287 Pearl-st., or ROBERT H. BOORMAN, Real Estate Broker, No. 88 Cedar-st.

A BARGAIN.—SPLENDID COUNTRY-SEAT for sale at College Point, Long Island, adjoining the elegant residences of Messrs. Poppenhusen and Funke; situate on high ground, commanding fine water and inland views; three and a half acres of land, highly embellished with rare ornamental trees and shrubs; large, well-built house, containing eighteen rooms, with every convenience, gas, water, furnace, &c., large stables, hennery, &c., spacious conservatory; the whole in good order, and a very desirable gentleman's residence. The owner having recently removed to Europe, will sell at a low price on unusually liberal terms. Plans, permits and full particulars at JOHNSON & MILLER'S office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.—ALL WISHing to buy or rent houses, stores, building lots and farms in healthy and desirable locations are invited to call and examine our list of over 150 properties for sale and to rent at Elizabeth, N. J., forty-five minutes from New-York. Commutation $[illegible] a year; seventy trains a day each way. Elizabeth contains about 25,000 inhabitants, and is rapidly growing. It is noted for its accessibility to New-York, its health, churches, schools, markets, and also stores where goods can be bought at New-York prices. Our houses vary in price from $4,000 to $60,000, and rents from $350 to $2,000. PRICE & HAINES, No. 221 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., and No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York.

A GREAT VARIETY OF YONKERS property for sale or to let. Eligible building plots on easy terms. A very desirable residence on Warburton-av., near Palace Depot, on easy terms. Farms a specialty, by WALTER UNDERHILL, Main-st., Yonkers.
N. B.—Will remove on April 1 to Warburton-av., opposite Village Hall.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J., ON line of Morris and Essex Railroad—Lot 50x150, situated on Summit-st., 100 feet from the corner of Washington-av., and three blocks from the depot, in a good location; several new buildings going up; price $500 cash, balance in two years. Address S., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

A NOTED FARM OF ABOUT SEVENTY acres for sale one mile from Kensico, and three miles north of White Plains, Westchester County, located between the Harlem and Boston Railroads. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to
J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT FLUSHING—BEAUTIful suburban residence; ten rooms; every convenience, in perfect order; large lot abundantly fruited; capital location; five minutes walk from depot; near churches and schools; price $6,000. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 24 Pine-st.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE—GOTHic stone cottage, seven rooms, heated with furnace, lighted with gas; barn nearly new; 3¼ acres; plenty fruit and shade trees. For further information apply J. E. H., Box No. 1,976 New-York P. O.

ORANGE COUNTY FARMS AT BARgains—120 acres and [illegible] acres, at only $75 per acre. The 75 acres to rent if not sold. E. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

A WATER-POWER TWENTY-FIVE FEET fall, with job-shop and dwelling, suitable place for manufacturing, for sale for $[illegible]. Address
G. B. KEELER, Port Chester, N. Y.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LARGE OFFICES TO RENT.

The entire suite, at present occupied by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Camden and Amboy Company, at No. 111 Liberty-st., from the 1st of May next, on favorable terms. Apply to S. T. RICHARDS, No. 75 William-st.

TO LEASE—HOTEL, BULL'S FERRY—THE hotel, newly built dock and grounds, at Bull's Ferry, North River, opposite 42d-st. Boats run regularly to dock from foot of Spring-st., and ferry from foot of Forty-second-st. Desirable place; rent low.
D. & A. KINGSLAND & SUTTON,
No. 55 Broad-st.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, FOR one, two or three years, the second, third and fourth floors of the building No. 880 Broadway; high ceilings; rent $150 per month.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 36 East 17th-st.

TO LEASE—FROM NOV. 1, 1872, A FIRST-class four-story iron-front store, 25x75, on 22d-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will be finished to suit.
HOLMES BROTHERS,
No. 36 East 23d-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR double lofts, Nos. 118 and 120 Duane-st., 50x150 feet; five-story store, No. 405 Broadway, 27.6x100 feet; the four lofts of No. 408 Broadway. Apply to A. MAN, Agent, Lorillard Real Estate Office, No. 3 Mercer-st.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE and basement on 5th-av. Apply to
J. ROMAINE BROWN,
No. 1,280 Broadway.

TO LET—STABLE NO. 12 WEST 50TH-ST.; accommodations for five horses and as many carriages, with rooms for coachman. Apply at No. 66 West 37th-st.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO WORKSHOPS, 25 feet front, 45 feet deep, one or five years, at $15 each per month, No. 8 Extra-place; water and water-closets. Inquire of C. MYERS, No. 26 2d-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED OFFICE, NO. 55 Wall-st., third floor. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 166th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE, combining advantages of both City and country, ample grounds, fine shades, beautiful views, in Audubon Park 157th-st., on Hudson River, near depots and steam-boat landing; undergoing thorough repair. D. C. BRADLEY, No. 30 Broad-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A FIRST-class four-story, high-stoop brown-stone, full-size house on 32d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; the house is handsomely furnished, and will be rented to a private family at a fair rent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

RENT AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A GENtleman's modern residence; has every convenience; twelve acres; grove, garden, stable, &c.; one mile from depot; rent $1,800. CRANE & GLASBY, No. 215 Broad-st., Elizabeth; E. C. EDWARDS, No. 75 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET—BOARDING-HOUSE OR PRIVATE residence at Great Neck, Long Island, fourteen and a half miles by rail from Thirty-fourth-street Ferry; large house, overlooking Sound. Address JOSEPH M. FRAY, No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, A first-class house on 5th-av., near 32d-st., full size and with a first-class stable; rent $1,000 per month on a three years' lease. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED VILLA TO LET—KAtonah's Wood, adjoining the Jay Homestead, Bedford, N. Y.; high ground, healthy region and commanding extensive views. Apply to W. R. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William-st.

TO LET—BY A. JOURNEAY, NO. 1 PINE-ST.

30th-st., near 5th-av., three story	$2,100 per year
37th-st., near Park-av., four story	4,000 per year
5th-av., near 40th-st., four story	5,[illegible] per year
35th-st., four story	3,000 per year
38th-st., three story	1,[illegible] per year

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 65 Front-st.; or to W. A. COLLINS, No. 44 Pine-st.

A THREE-STORY ATTIC HIGH-stoop dwelling-house to let, No. 36 West 16th-st.; three-story extension, containing mantel, pier-mirrors, chandeliers and gas-fixtures; rent $1,500. THOMAS KING, No. 40 West 16th-st.

A NUMBER OF FINE FARMS AT low agricultural rates. Also, fine country-seats for sale or exchange in and in the vicinity of Katonah and Croton Falls, in Westchester County.
PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

A—TO LET, UNFURNISHED—Houses in various parts of the City; rents from $300 to $5,500.
J. C. BAILEY,
No. 30 East 4th-st., near Bowery.

ASTORIA—TO LET—ONE LARGE house, with large garden stocked with fruit, barn, [illegible], also one small cottage, with garden same [illegible]. Inquire of JACOB E. WRIGHT.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.

[illegible]	$[illegible]
10th-st., near 5th-av.	1,500
45th-st., near Park-av.	2,500
5th-av., near 45th-st.	5,000
50th-st., near Park-av.	6,000
35th-st., near Park-av.	4,000
Lexington-av., corner house	3,000
Lexington-av., near 34th-st.	2,750
40th-st., near 6th-av.	1,800
2[illegible]-st., near 7th-av.	1,800

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 60 Broadway.

JUST ISSUED
THE MONTHLY RECORD,
FOR MARCH.
Containing a large number of houses and lots for sale and dwellings to let, furnished and unfurnished, to be had at office, or mailed free of charge.
WILLIAM TUCKER,
NO. 220 5TH-AV., ABOVE 26TH-ST.

WARD & ODDIE'S
Extensively revised list of
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES,
To let in the most desirable localities, now ready.
OFFICE, BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

TO RENT.

A first-class house, completely furnished, to rent in Stamford, Conn., for the Summer months, at $250 per month. PIERCE & MONTGOMERY,
No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON A TERM OF YEARS, THE elegant house, No. 11 West 45th-st., north side, near 5th-av., 27 feet front and 80 feet in depth, including the extension. This mansion was built under the superintendence of Griffith Thomas, Esq., for the owner's occupancy, and is in every respect first-class, replete with every modern convenience. For terms apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—BROOKLYN.—FOR INSURance or other business, the first-floor office in No. 371 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, formerly occupied by the Manhattan Insurance Company; fine opportunity for some New-York company to start a branch office. Apply to J. B. CORNELL, No. 44 Court-st., Brooklyn.

A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE will rent their furnished house for a year from 1st of May next. It is located in 34th-st., between Madison and Park avs., and is completely furnished throughout. For particulars address B. K., Box No. 4,082 New-York Post-office.

TO LEASE AT BULL'S FERRY—House and ten acres of ground, on the hill, in good order, and splendid view; boats run regularly to dock from foot Spring-st., and ferry from 42d-st.; rent low. D. & A. KINGSLAND & SUTTON,
No. 55 Broad-st.

A NUMBER OF FINE COUNTRY RESIdences to rent, in the Summer months, in Westchester County.
PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

$350 PER MONTH.—HANDSOMELY furnished four-story brown-stone house, 32d-st., near 5th-av. HIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 64 23d-st., corner Broadway.

A NUMBER OF FINE DWELLING-houses, in good locations, to rent or for sale.
GRISWOLD & HUBBY,
ASTOR-PLACE, NO. 744 BROADWAY.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE SECOND floor of a private house; arranged for two dentists or physicians. Call at No. 37 East 2[illegible]-st., near Broadway.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A FIRST-class high-stoop brown-stone house, on 5th-av., near 20th-st., very elegantly furnished, and in complete order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—COTTAGE AT RIVERDALE, ON the banks of the Hudson River, with several acres of land. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—1ST MARCH, LOWER HALF, with two upper rooms, of a desirable house in Bethune-st. BURNHAM & CO., No. [illegible] Hudson-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—NO. 12 WEST [illegible]-st., for one or three years from May 1, 1872. Address Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED,

A house well located, between 14th and 29th sts.; also, a house between 40th and 50th sts., 4th and 6th avs., for rental. PIERCE & MONTGOMERY,
No. 11 Pine-st.

WANTED TO LEASE—TWO BUILDINGS adjoining, or the two upper floors of the same, situated on 7th or 8th avs., between 14th and 23d sts. Address Box No. 4,976 Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—FROM THE 1ST of May, for about five months, a furnished house, within twenty-five miles of the City. Address I. P. H., Box No. 7,087 New-York City Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
Successor to Johnson & Miller,
Office, No. 25 Nassau-st.
TUESDAY, MARCH 5, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE.
MOST VALUABLE PROPERTY
in the
NINETEENTH WARD, BROOKLYN.
By order of Frederick Scholes, Esq.
Two splendid pieces of
WHARF PROPERTY
situated on
KENT-AV. BASIN, between
KEAP AND RODNEY STS.,
directly opposite proposed
CITY MARKET GROUNDS.

Each parcel contains about ten city lots. The docks are the best in the city. There is now 11 feet of water, contracts have been made to increase this to 15 feet. The location is the best in the vicinity of New-York for lumber, brick and lime dealers, iron-founders, distillers, maltsters, sugar refiners or gas companies. The terms will be liberal. Maps are now ready.

Also, by order of the same owner:
HOOPER-STREET.—N. w. s. 240 feet, n. e. of Bedford-av., three splendid lots.
HOOPER-STREET.—N. w. s. 100 feet s. w. of Marcy-av., eleven choice lots, near the site recently purchased for new German Lutheran Church. This is the highest ground in the ward.
MAGNIFICENT BEDFORD-AV. LOTS.
Crême de la Crême of the avenue.
BEDFORD-AVENUE AND HEWES-STREET.—North corner, running north-west along avenue, seven lots.
Don't fail to examine above lots. They are directly opposite the palatial residence of Cornelius Johnson, Esq.
HOOPER-ST.—S. e. s., 97 ft. n. e. of Bedford-av., 2 lots.
HEWES-ST.—N. w. s., 97 ft. n. e. of Bedford-av., 2 lots.
HOOPER-ST.—S. e. s., 201 ft. n. e. of Bedford-av., 7 lots.
RODNEY-ST.—S. e. s., 301 ft. n. w. of Bedford-av., 3 lots.
PENN-ST.—S. e. s., 81 ft. s. w. of Lee-av., 1 lots.
RUTLEDGE-ST.—N. w. s., 51 ft. s. w. of Lee-av., 6 lots.
MARCY-AV. AND PENN-ST.—N. w. corner, opposite St. Paul's Church, 4 lots.
LYNCH-ST.—S. e. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Harrison-av., 5 lots.
MIDDLETON-ST.—N. w. s., 100 ft. w. of Harrison-av., 5 lots.
RUTLEDGE-ST. AND MARCY-AV.—N. e. corner, 3 lots.
Maps of all above property are now ready at Office of JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
(Successor to Johnson & Miller,)
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
TUESDAY, MARCH 12,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
SPLENDID PROPERTY ON
THEODORUS BERGEN ESTATE,
situated on 4th-av., between 38th and 39th sts., in the City of Brooklyn. Particulars hereafter.
THURSDAY, MARCH 14,
at 1½ P. M., at office of Josiah M. Whitney,
Sanswick Terrace, Astoria, Long Island,
THE SPLENDID PROPERTY OF
CAPT. JOSEPH BOUNTY, at Astoria, New-York.
Particulars hereafter.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID 5TH-AV. CORNER LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway;
FIFTH-AVENUE.—One lot, s. e. corner of 60th-st., (opposite entrance to the Park,) commanding a magnificent view.
FIFTH-AVENUE.—One lot, s. e. corner of 88th-st., extra size, 27.2x100, exactly opposite the centre of the Central Park.
Also,
EAST FIFTY-FIRST-STREET.—Superb new four-story brown-stone "French-flat" house and lot, No. 158 East 51st-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., a complete specimen of the French system.
CLINTON-STREET.—The two brick houses and stores, and lots, Nos. 49 and 50 Clinton-st., and two brick houses in the rear, between Stanton and Rivington sts., all in fine order, and well rented. City Hall cars pass the door.
Maps and terms at No. 77 Cedar-st.

WM. TRUE BAILEY, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON give special attention to the general care and management of estates, renting property, &c.
THURSDAY, March 7, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in pursuance of a decree of partition.
Supreme Court sale, by Addison Thomas, Referee, of fourteen Central Park and Grand Boulevard lots, bounded by the Grand Boulevard, (old Broadway,) 10th-av., 76th and 77th sts. This property lies in the heart of the great west side, with Central Park and the Zoological Gardens east of it, and the Riverside Park, the Hudson River and Riverside Boulevard on the west. Most of this very valuable property can be improved at once, and the position of the land is high, dry and healthy.
TERMS LIBERAL. For maps and particulars apply to ADDISON THOMAS, Referee, No. 2 Wall-st.; CHARLES H. WHITEHEAD, plaintiff's attorney, No. 51 Wall-st., or to V. K. STEVENSON & SON.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THE FOLLOWING DEscribed real estate at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
THE VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WOOSTER AND BROOME STS.
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BROOME AND WOOSTER STREETS.—Known as No. 65 Wooster, being 25.4 feet on Wooster by 75 feet on Broome, with the building erected thereon. Lot 25.4x75 feet.
WOOSTER-STREET, BETWEEN PRINCE AND HOUSTON STREETS.—House and lot, No. 147 Wooster. Size of lot, 25x100. The house is a substantial three-story and basement brick building.
TUESDAY, March 5,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT,
THE VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY ON EAST SIDE OF SEVENTH-AVENUE, BETWEEN THIRTY-THIRD AND THIRTY-FOURTH STREETS.—Size of building about 40x80; size of lot, 48.6x100 feet.
Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 108 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, March 5, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable plot of ground, having three fronts on Clinton and Huntington and Hamilton avs., Brooklyn. Particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 108 Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, two story house, No. 157 East 126th-st., near 2d-av., in the order, with all improvements; also [illegible] on this street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF SIXTY-TWO VALUABLE LOTS, SITUATE ON 8TH, ST. NICHOLAS AND 9TH AVS., THE BOULEVARD, 123D, 124TH, 125TH, 126TH AND MANHATTAN STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned executor and executrix of James R. Walter, deceased:

Twenty-one lots, comprising the entire block bounded by the 8th and St. Nicholas avs., 123d and 124th sts.

Sixteen lots in the block bounded by 123d, 124th and Manhattan sts., St. Nicholas and 9th avs.

Six lots east side of 8th-av., commencing on north-east corner of 123d-st.

Four lots, south side of 126th-st., 100 feet east of 8th-av.

Five lots on Manhattan-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

Seven lots at the junction of Manhattan and 125th sts.

One lot, north-east corner of the Boulevard and 126th-st.

The above-described lots being in the immediate vicinity of the Morningside Park, and fronting on the plazas formed by 9th-av., St. Nicholas-av., Manhattan, 123d and 126th sts., and by 9th-av., Manhattan and 125th sts., are most desirably located, and rapidly enhancing in value.

TERMS—Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

SALE PEREMPTORY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

THOMAS H. WALTER, Executor.
HARRIET A. WALTER, Executrix.
Of the estate of James R. Walter, deceased.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE BUILDING SITES ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

BROADWAY.—Thirty-six lots situate on the southwesterly corner of Broadway and the road leading to Fort Washington Depot. This property is very desirably located; is 200 feet above the Hudson River, and has a frontage on Broadway of 310 feet; is the best and most centrally located on the Heights for first-class improvements. This property is now ready for immediate improvement, the line for the widening of Broadway having been established.

ST. NICHOLAS-AVENUE.—The plot of land situate on St. Nicholas-av., 155th-st. and 9th-av. St. Nicholas-av. is widened and finished to the centre line of 155th-st.; 155th-st. is 100 feet wide.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS ON WEST 46TH-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST FORTIETH-STREET.—The two lots situate on the south side of West 46th-st., commencing 210 feet west of 5th-av., known as Nos. 12 and 14 West 46th-st., each 25x98.9 feet.

CROTON POINT REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The estate of the late Dr. RICHARD UNDERHILL, on Croton Point, will be offered for sale at auction in the month of June next.
HENRY WOOD, Administrator.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—THE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Plaintiffs, against JOHN CARLIN, [illegible] Smyth and John F. B. Smyth, her husband, Ephraim A. Jacob, Theodore Schmidt, William Conklin, James S. Oakley, Albert Mason, James O. Kane, Mason S. Brewster, Patrick Kivlin, James Delaney, The Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, Daniel E. Donovan, James Sweeny, William Mellor, [illegible] Kane, James McCandless, Charles Devlin, John W. Stevens, Patrick Golding, James O'Reilly and Michael O'Reilly, Andrew Smith, Superintendent for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings in the City of New-York, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New-York City and County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, (in the offices of the North America Life Insurance Company,) at Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 17, 1872.
SIMEON T. HYDE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-street, New-York City.
f1-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—MORRIS LITTMAN, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH DEAN and STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, (Trustee under the will of James Dean, deceased,) FRANK DEAN and ALICE DEAN, defendants.—Summons, for relief.—To the defendants Elizabeth Dean, Trustee, &c., Frank Dean and Alice Dean: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 153 Fulton-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, [illegible], 1871.
G. S. and J. H. STITT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Take notice that the complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 20th day of June, 1871.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1872.
Yours, &c. G. S. and J. H. STITT,
ja15-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CHARLES ROBINSON, plaintiff, against DEXTER BRADFORD, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 79 Nassau-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the 1st day of January, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 11, 1872.
JAMES H. COLEMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 14th day of February, 1872.
JAMES H. COLEMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
f15-law6wTh*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN D. CLARK and GEORGE S. CLARK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John D. Clark and George S. Clark, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 12 John-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WALTER P. LONG and ALBERT B. COREY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second general meeting of creditors of said bankrupts will be held at No. 137 Broadway in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of March, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., before Isaac Dayton, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.
Dated, New-York, Feb. 17, 1872.
JOHN SEDGWICK,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City, Assignee, &c.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANNIE M. WHITCOMB, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 23d day of February, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction by Burdett & Dennis, Auctioneers, at No. 729 Broadway, a lot of fixtures, &c., belonging to the millinery establishment of the said bankrupt, on TUESDAY, the 5th of March, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M.—New-York, Feb. 23, 1872. GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid. 5th [illegible] and rent applied if purchased. A New Kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at J. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 159 4th-av.)

RAVEN & CO. ARE SELLING THEIR NEW AND IMPROVED 7⅓ OCTAVE GRAND SCALE PIANOS. Direct from their Manufactory, at greatly reduced prices, 144 and 351 Baxter-st., one door from Grand.

A SOPRANO SINGER, GOOD VOICE, reads music fluently, wishes a situation 1st of May in some church. Address SINGER, Box No. 185 Times Office, where an interview may be had.

$250.—A NEW SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, carved legs, iron frame, and overstrung bass, for $250 cash. New Pianos to let at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN MADISON-SQUARE, ON SATURday, a FUR COLLAR. Apply at 37 East 19th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress, and to do plain sewing, or to assist in washing and ironing; best City reference; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. [illegible] East 14th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid or parlor-maid, or as waitress in a small family; unexceptionable references from last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Pacific-place, 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children; sews on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; does embroidery; best City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. [illegible] 3d-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; does French fluting, puffing, plaiting, and understands all kinds of ladies' fancy and gentlemen's linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. [illegible] East 28th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; willing to assist in chamber-work, or take charge of an invalid lady or growing children; City reference. Call at Employment and Insurance Office, No. [illegible] 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS or chamber-maid and waitress, by a young woman, very respectable and very good waitress; understands the care of silver, making salads, &c.; good chamber-maid; country or City; very good references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman; can do all kinds of cooking, French, English, &c.; meats, game, soups of all kinds; bone, lard, side dishes, pastries, creams, jellies; excellent baker; good references. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant cook, a situation in a private family; understands making bread, biscuit, pastry and a variety of desserts; would go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. [illegible] East 28d-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, COUNtry or City, by a Protestant woman; very respectable and very good cook, both meats and pastry; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. [illegible] 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; City or country; understands all kinds of cooking; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 318 East 25th-st., in the store, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general house-work; is a neat, industrious servant, a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; highly recommended. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

S. & E. V. ODELL
supply employers in the City or country with reliable
SERVANTS,
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.
NO. 109 WEST 24TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1858.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE and seamstress, a situation; is capable of taking full charge of an infant or growing children; can operate, and has unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE NURSE AND seamstress, who can operate, and cut and fit children's or ladies' clothes, a situation; has unexceptionable references. Call at No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT LAUNdress, (middle-aged,) a situation; is thoroughly competent; best of reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; is a good bread and pastry maker; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 3 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman (Protestant) a situation as nurse and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country; good reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; cut and fit; operate on machines; very respectable and fine appearing young woman; speaks much English; good reference. Call at No. 355 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, EXPErienced and economical woman, a situation as cook in a private family; will take charge of a house in the absence of a family; best City reference from last place. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av., near 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook; understands meats, soups, game, pastry, and all kinds of side dishes and jellies; is neat and economical; best City reference. Call at No. 209 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook and assist with the washing, or would do house-work in a family of two; best of City references. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist in washing; willing to go to the country; City reference. Apply at the Employment and Insurance Office, No. 731 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a first-class cook; understands all meats, soups, desserts, &c.; also will wash and butter; would go to the country. Call at No. 349 West 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO REspectable girls; one as cook and to assist with the washing, and the other as chamber-maid; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 122 West 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NURSE and seamstress; will do chamber-work and sewing, or take care of children alone; good references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as competent laundress in a private family; seven years City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 11 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress; will assist with the chamber-work; good City references. Call at No. 238 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a family's washing at her residence; the best of reference if required. Call at No. 970 6th-av., corner of 55th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and to assist in washing, or chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 148 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as lady's maid; no objection to plain sewing; fourteen years' references. Call for two days at No. 340 East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable middle-aged widow woman as nurse, or would take care of children and do plain sewing. Call at No. 316 West [illegible]-st., near 10th-av. Call after 10.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS REGULAR nurse, a situation; highly recommended; takes an infant from its birth. Call at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman (French Protestant) a situation as nurse; understands the care of children perfectly; good reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

EMPLOYERS

Suited immediately with first-class help of all nationalities, at WALKER'S, No. 136 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with washing or as nurse; City reference. Call at No. 136 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COLORED SERVANTS, COOKS, chamber-maids, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, coachmen and waitermen constantly on hand at West Side Agency, No. 153 West 24th-st.
S. T. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN PROtestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a first-class family; up-town preferred. Call at No. 381 8th-av. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as child's nurse; capable of taking care of an infant from its birth; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 223 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS by a smart young girl; understands her business; best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 639 6th-av., in store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as chamber-maid and do washing or chamber-work and waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 202 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman to take care of children, or do chamber-work and plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; will assist in washing and ironing; good City references from last place. Call at No. 150 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD family cook; City preferred; has excellent references, and will do a little plain washing. Can be seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as laundress in a private family. Apply at No. 259 East 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl to do chamber-work or waiting; City reference. Call at No. 209 West 19th-st., first-floor, hall.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A restaurant; thoroughly understands her business. Call at 316 West 33d-st., near 10th-av., after 10.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman; first-class cook; best of City reference. Call at No. 123 West 19th-st., in rear.

GOOD HELP OF ALL NATIONS TO be had at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of fluting; can furnish excellent City reference. Call or address LAUNDRESS, for two days, at No. 345 2d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as first-class cook; excellent baker; understands her business thoroughly; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address for two days No. 46 East 12th-st., corner University-pl.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and laundress in a private family; would like to go with a family to the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 128 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE LAUNdress, gentlemen's or families' washing; will give good satisfaction. Call or address No. 351 East 14th-st., top floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NICE young girl, who has been an assistant in the household of a most respectable family for the last three years; would do as waitress and chamber-maid; can do plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful; best of reference. Call at No. 219 East 21st-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastries and game; an excellent baker; best City references. Call or address No. [illegible] East 31st-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class chamber-maid. Call at No. 315 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 137 Norfolk-st., of M. Heil.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, HAVing no incumbrance, a situation as gardener; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; hot and cold graperies, flowers, fruit and vegetables, the laying out of pleasure grounds, &c., &c.; advertiser's wife will take care of a gate lodge; good City reference. Address J. J. H., No. 76 Union-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER in first-class place by an Englishman, thirty-five years of age, married, no children; has thorough practical knowledge of green-house, flower ground, hot and cold graperies, fruit and vegetables in general; good reference from last place. Address M. D., Station M., Carmansville.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Swede; understands green-house, care of hot-beds, flowers, &c.; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; wages moderate; best of reference. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SWEDES (farmers); are strong, willing young men; brought up to farming; can take care of horses and make themselves generally useful, and not afraid of work; have good references. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable, active man; is strictly sober; thoroughly understands his business, and will be found willing and obliging and generally useful; has first-class reference. Call or address J. B., No. 141 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; perfectly understands the cultivation of vegetables and green-house plants; has the best reference from last employer. Address G. B., No. 219 East 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and gardener; understands his business; is honest, sober and attentive; good City reference. Address JAMES, Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man to take care of horses; also of a vegetable garden; three years' first-class reference from last employer. Address E. E., No. 166 Times Office, or H. E. CROOKER & CO., No. 24 Exchange-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class Englishman; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; good, careful City driver; sober, obliging; best City reference. Address C., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITuation as coachman; perfectly understands his business; is a careful driver; has the best of City reference. Address EDWARD, harness-store, No. 22 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN a coachman and groom's situation; highly recommended and fine appearing; thorough coachman and excellent groom; will make himself useful; country or City. Call at No. 333 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young married man, who thoroughly understands his business; can be highly recommended by gentleman in this City. Call at H. B. Jackson's grocery, No. 163 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as coachman, or waiter in a private family; understands his duties perfectly; City or country; excellent reference. Apply for two days at Hurlburt's Pharmacy, 692 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man that knows his business thoroughly; very best of reference from his present employer. Can be seen or address COACHMAN, corner 11th-av. and 25th-st., Club Stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlishman as first-class butler, who can be highly recommended and will be found trustworthy. Address, or call, X. Y., No. 358½ 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., jewelry store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUAtion as groom or second waiter; understands the care of horses; good City references. Address H., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business, with best of City reference. Address J. H., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A situation as first-class gardener; married, but one child; best of reference as to capability. Address R. P., Box No. 107 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; best of City reference given. Call on or address A. L., at Bonner's saddlery, No. 87 West 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Englishman; married; has one child; can do farming or be generally useful about a gentleman's place. Call or address 13 West 11th-st., corner 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARdener, an engagement to take charge of a gentleman's country-seat; married, no family; good references. Call on or address T. B., seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FARMER and gardener; married; understands the care of hot and cold frames. Address GARDENER, White Plains, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best City references. Call at or address No. 129 West 17th-st., in the rear.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

LIFE INSURANCE.—WANTED BY A party selling out a mercantile interest, who has filled positions of manager, assistant secretary and secretary, an official or other responsible position in some good fire company. Address A. M. B., Box No. 143 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT, SWEDISH OR German woman, who likes children, is saving of food, cleanly in habits, and civil in tongue and manner, can get a good home and $12 per month, doing general house-work in a small American family. Call at No. 363 West 22d-st., between 11 and 1 Thursday.

SITUATIONS READY FOR GOOD COOKS, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, general house-work, &c.; no charge unless place furnished. Employment and Insurance Office, No. 731 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY IN the City, a first-class French man or woman cook; reference required. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' Office, No. 49 2d-av.

WELL-RECOMMENDED HELP IN every capacity; no charge unless a place is furnished. At Employment and Insurance Office, No. 731 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—BOY IN OFFICE TO WRITE, do errands and make himself generally useful. Salary $4 to $5 a week. Address in handwriting, with references, S. & C., Box 128 Times Office.

WANTED—GENTEEL YOUNG MEN AS copyists; salary $6 per week. Address, giving age and references, PRESIDENT, Station D, No. 12 Astor-place, City.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED TRANSLAT-ors from the German into English, contributors and proof-readers, for the FREETHINKER. Apply evenings, at No. 361 East 10th-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE retail dry goods business. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN AS COOK, one that can bring good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 127 2d-av.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED to sell the Domestic Sewing-machine in New-York and vicinity. Apply at No. 96 Chambers-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BUSINESS man to take an interest for the New-England States in a new article of school apparatus for elementary instruction which has just been adopted and put upon the school supply list by the Boards of Education in New-York and Brooklyn, and which has the approval of the highest educational authorities. Every teacher with primary work to do needs this apparatus, and it must become as indispensable in schools as the blackboard. It is a monopoly. H. C. JEFFERS, No. 8 Bleecker-st., New-York.

$20,000 WANTED TO EXTEND a cash manufacturing business, by a well-known and long-established manufacturer in New-York City; the business can be extended indefinitely; best references given and required. Address CUTLERY, Box No. 134 New-York Times Office.

$30,000 TO $50,000.—WANTED, the above amount to extend an already established manufacturing business; the best of references given and required; only principals dealt with. Address, for interview, MANUFACTURER, Box No. 138 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of MELCHIOR DUCKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of John D. Ducker, No. 146 West 4[illegible]-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1872.
MARGARET DUCKER, Executrix.
JOHN D. DUCKER,
BENJAMIN VAN RADEN, } Executors.
JOHN H. TIETJEN,
f1-law6mTh*

NEWSPAPERS.

FINE ARTS—AN ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL OF THE POLITE WORLD—Assisted by a brilliant corps of American and English writers, will make this journal a genuine organ of polite culture. Fifty cents a number—$4 a year. Fine Arts Publishing Company, No. 34 Bond-st. Editors—LAURA KEENE and EMMA WEBB NIVENT.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Feb. 10.	TRINACRIA.	Saturday, Mar. 2.
Saturday, Feb. 17.	COLUMBIA.	Saturday, Mar. 9.
Saturday, Feb. 24.	AUSTRALIA.	Saturday, Mar. 16.
Saturday, Mar. 2.	EUROPA.	Saturday, Mar. 23.

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS. THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD. 5,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC	March 2, 11 A. M.
OCEANIC	March 9, 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC	March 23, 3 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

ALGERIA	Wednesday, Feb. 28, '72
CALABRIA	Wednesday, Mar. 6, '72
CHINA	Wednesday, Mar. 13, '72
ABYSSINIA	Wednesday, Mar. 20, '72
CUBA	Wednesday, Mar. 27, '72

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

FROM BOSTON.

SAMARIA	Saturday, Feb. 24, '72
PALMYRA	Saturday, Mar. 2, '72
SIBERIA	Saturday, Mar. 9, '72
PARTHIA	Saturday, Mar. 16, '72
BATAVIA	Saturday, Mar. 23, '72

and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage .... $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Mar. 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Thursday, Mar. 7, 3 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, Mar. 9, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL	Thursday, Mar. 14, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Mar. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK	Thursday, Mar. 21, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$32
To London	80	To London	37
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN	Mar. 6, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH	Mar. 13, at 3½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY	Mar. 20, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN	Mar. 27, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	April 3, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE	April 10, at 3½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. From Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Mar. 2, at 10 A. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, March 9, at 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, March 16, at 9 A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON, Saturday, March 23, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HELVETIA, GRACE, Saturday, March 2, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $30 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Mar. 23
PEREIRE	DANRE	Saturday, April 6
ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	Saturday, April 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin .... $125 | Second cabin $75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Feb. 29.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Feb. 27.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM ...... March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. V. SLOCUM ...... April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH ...... May 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Feb. 29.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) March 7.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. R. VAN SICE, March 14.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ. New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, from Pier 27 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken ...... Saturday, March 2
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Mar. 13
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman ...... Saturday, Mar. 16
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., April 2

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 31 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHRISTMAS, THURSDAY, Feb. 29, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 2, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, March 2, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS NEW-YORK SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.

The undersigned offer for sale the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, at 95 and accrued interest.

This road runs from the City of Syracuse to Smith's Valley, where it unites with the New-York Midland Railroad, thus connecting that city by a direct line of road with the Metropolis.

Its length is forty-two miles, its COST ABOUT $40,000 PER MILE, and it is MORTGAGED FOR LESS THAN $12,000 PER MILE; the balance of the funds required for its construction having been raised by subscription to the capital stock.

The road approaches completion. It traverses a populous and fertile district of the State, which insures it a paying business, and it is under the control of gentlemen of high character and ability. Its bonds possess all the requisites of an inviting investment. They are amply secured by a mortgage for LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY. They pay SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, and are offered five per cent. below par. The undersigned confidently recommend them to all classes of investors.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

W. B. Shattuck & Co. BANKERS,

NO. 23 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK. DRAW SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

THE UNION BANK HAS A CAPITAL OF £4,000,000 STERLING, AND DEPOSITS OVER £15,000,000 STERLING.

As it is one of the oldest and strongest of the London Joint Stock Banks, Time Bills drawn upon it always discount at the lowest market rates, and its very large cash resources enable us to DRAW DEMAND on the most favorable terms.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS NEGOTIATED, in this country and in Europe. Our experience in placing such securities and our European connections give us ample facilities.

Houston & Texas Central Railway Company's

1st MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency. For sale by

John J. Cisco & Son, No. 59 WALL-ST.

John J. Cisco & Son, BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

PROPOSALS FOR $426,000 STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office, new County Court-house, City of New-York, until SATURDAY, March 2, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $426,000 of Stock and Bonds of the City of New-York, to wit:

Dock Bonds, authorized by chapter 574, section 6, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1901, $250,000.

Additional new Croton Aqueduct Stock, authorized by chapter 290, laws of 1870, payable Aug. 1, 1900, $176,000.

Said Stock and Bonds will bear interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November, in each year.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock and Bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Controller the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon, whereon they will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

No bids will be considered at less than par.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, Feb. 2[illegible], 1872.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, the 24th inst.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.

BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1872.

6, 7 AND 8 PER CENT. CITY BONDS.

6s of NEW-YORK CITY,
7s of JERSEY CITY,
8s of HOUSTON CITY,
FOR SALE.

GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Notice is hereby given that I, the subscriber, appointed by the Supreme Court Receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company of New-York, do hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of the said Company, at my office, No. 173 Broadway, New-York City, on the 4th day of March, 1872, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, where all accounts and demands for and against such Corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts, will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared. BERNARD CASSERLY, Receiver.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 13, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 6 next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 20th inst. until March 7.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

PARTIES HOLDING THE STOCKS

of the Mariposa Company, who wish to convert the same into the stock of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company, upon the terms heretofore announced, are notified that they must do so before the 1st day of March, 1872, as the privilege of such conversion will then expire.

FINANCIAL.

THE MOST DESIRABLE NEW-YORK SECURITY ON THE MARKET.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Denominations of $100, $500, $1,000.

AT PAR AND INTEREST.

Of this great trunk line to the West upward of 240 Miles Are in Operation, and its ENTIRE COMPLETION CONTRACTED FOR BY JULY 1. Toward its construction nearly $8,000,000 IN CASH HAS BEEN FURNISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION TO ITS STOCK AT PAR.

This road will possess equal advantages for local and through business with any of the great trunk lines from New-York, some of which are paying good dividends on three times the cost of the Midland.

The mortgage is only $20,000 to the mile.

As an evidence of their appreciation by the public, these Bonds are being absorbed about as rapidly as the Company are authorized to issue them.

Marketable securities taken in exchange at market rates.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD, State of New-York, 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $8,000 PER MILE.

This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great anthracite and semi-bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of this State, and will run in connection with the New-York Central Road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge. Traversing, as it does, the finest and most populous agricultural district, generally known as the "GARDEN OF THE STATE," its local traffic will be large, but its greatest source of revenue will be from the coal business. The road is being rapidly built, and will be in active operation during this year. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after the most thorough investigation, we most confidently recommend the bonds as a safe investment. We offer for the present, the Bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRILL, Secretary.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Road Finished and Earning Expenses AND TWICE THE INTEREST. FULL PAID STOCK.

Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds. Price, 95 and interest. RECOMMENDED BY

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 1,[illegible].

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Montclair Railway Company,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

The Coupons and registered interest due March 1, 1872, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.

H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-

ceived by the undersigned, the Mayor of the City of St. Louis, at his office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon, of the 20th day of March proximo, for the purchase of

FIVE HUNDRED ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS,

issued by authority of an act "To authorize the City of St. Louis to issue and dispose of additional bonds to enable it to extend and protect its Water-works," approved Feb. 2, 1872.

These bonds are for $1,000 each, to be dated April 1, 1872, having twenty years to run with interest at the rate of six per cent. payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October respectively, in gold coin of the United States, in the City of New-York, where the principal is also made payable in gold coin.

The net revenue derived from the Water-works is pledged by law for the redemption of the bonds now offered, both principal and interest, in the same manner as the bonds heretofore issued under the acts approved March 12, 1867, and March 23, 1870.

Bids will be received for any number of the bonds in sums of $5,000 and upward, and the proposals will be publicly opened in the office of the Mayor, on the day and time named.

The Mayor reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion, the bids received be not satisfactory.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for St. Louis Water Bonds," and addressed to the Mayor.

The law authorizing the issue of the bonds can be seen on application at the Mayor's office.

Bids may be made payable in the issue of the National Banks or the currency of the United States.

The bonds will be delivered in the City of St. Louis to the purchasers, whose bids are accepted, upon the 1st day of April, 1872, to be paid for when delivered.

Five per cent. of the amount, in money or certified bank check, will be required to accompany each bid, to insure compliance with the same.

JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor.

Attest: JNO. J. FITZWILLIAM, Register.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13, 1872.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL

persons who may have claims against The Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, N. Y., that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York. H. R. HULBURD, Controller of the Currency.

FINANCIAL.

CAIRO & FULTON R. R. CO. First Mortgage, Sinking Fund, Land Grant Bonds,

DUE 1891 IN GOLD.

INTEREST, 7 PER CENT. GOLD, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, PAYABLE JAN. 1 AND JULY 1 IN NEW-YORK.

THE CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD is the main artery for travel across the State of Arkansas. It is the continuation of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, and under the same management, will connect the St. Louis roads and the Illinois Central Railroad with the International Railroad, the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Texas system of roads. Its length is 301 miles, and it deviates from a straight line but six miles. It has no grades over fifteen feet to the mile. It passes through the thriving counties and the Capital, Little Rock. The Land-Grant of 1,[illegible] acres, "is one of the most extensive and valuable ever made to any road by Congress." The whole road is under contract for building. About sixty miles are built and track-laying will go on at the rate of about half a mile a day until the connection of Little Rock with St. Louis is completed. The First Mortgage Bonds, $6,000,000 are the first lien upon the road, rolling-stock, and lands, and are recommended as a safe investment. The officers are:

THOMAS ALLEN, (St. Louis) ...... President.
H. G. MARQUAND, (120 Broadway), Vice-President.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, (120 Broadway) ...... Treasurer.
W. R. DONALDSON, (St. Louis) ...... Secretary.

NEW-YORK DIRECTORS.

H. M. ALEXANDER,	HENRY G. MARQUAND,
WM. T. BLODGETT,	JOHN H. SWIFT,
WM. H. SWIFT,	ALANSON TRASK.

The Union Trust Company, Trustee of the Bonds. Price, 87½ and accrued interest in currency. The Company reserves the right to advance the price at any time. Marketable securities received in exchange at full market rates and Express charges paid. Maps and pamphlets may be obtained upon application to H. G. MARQUAND, No. 120 BROADWAY.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

SECOND MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway, AT 90 AND INTEREST.

We offer a limited amount of these bonds at the present price. We consider a very desirable investment, as THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, AND EARNING NET MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON ALL ITS BONDS. The business of the road is rapidly increasing; over 1,000 miles of new roads are now building, connecting with, and controlled entirely in the interest of, this road, all of which will be completed at an early day. THESE NEW ROADS, IT IS EXPECTED, WILL ADD AT LEAST FIFTY PER CENT. TO THE NET RECEIPTS OF THIS COMPANY.

We also buy and sell the First Mortgage 7 per cent Gold bonds of the

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN ROAD, And those of the PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY.

STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.

Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.

TURNER BROTHERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

MIDLAND BONDS

New-York Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage.
New-York Midland R. R. 2d Mortgage Convertible.
New-Jersey Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
Montclair R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.

Allen, Stephens & Co., BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST.

New-York Town Bonds, 7 Per Cent., AND Oswego City 7s,

FOR SALE BY GEO. OPDYKE & CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—The subscriber, as receiver of the Eighth National Bank, and by order of the United States District Court, offers the following property at private sale, and will receive proposals for the same until and including SATURDAY, March 2, viz.:

1st. The Maison Dorée property, so called, now occupied by Messrs. Brooks Brothers, situated on the south side of 14th-st., between Broadway and University-place, and running through to 13th-st., containing 45 feet 4 inches on 14th-st., 45 feet 10 inches on 13th-st., and 206 feet 6 inches from street to street, with the substantial and superb building thereon.

2d. The leasehold premises No. 650 Broadway, occupied for banking-house and other purposes; lot 25x125 feet, lease from Hon. Hamilton Fish, running until 1866; rent, $6,300 until 1876, and $6,500 until 1880, and then to be renewed for twenty-one years at 6 per cent. upon the appraised value of the premises, not being less than $6,500 per annum, with taxes and assessments.

3d. The plot of ground at the north-easterly corner of 56th-st. and Lexington-av., containing 100 feet and 5 inches on said avenue, and 72 feet in depth, divided as five lots, and with two new and elegant brown-stone houses on the same.

4th. The house and lot of ground on the easterly side of 4th-av., 62 feet 2 inches north from 61st-st., being 20 feet in width by 80 in depth.

Terms and further particulars on application to ALBON MAN, Receiver, No. 3 Mercer-st.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing the traffic guarantee of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada, are hereby informed that the sum of $4,[illegible] has been applied from traffic to the 31st December, 1871, by the said Great Western Railway Company of Canada for the purchase of bonds at no more than par, for which proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, until the 20th day of March 1872.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c., Great Western Railway Company.

Feb. 19, 1872.

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

—A majority of the stockholders having signed the agreement of the 4th January inst., the undersigned have assumed the trust conferred upon them. They now give notice that the privilege of signing the agreement referred to for the reorganization of the Company, and the protection of the interests of the parties thereto, will terminate in thirty days from the date hereof.

Lists may be found and further information obtained at the offices of either of the Trustees.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOSEPH S. FAY, No. 15 Exchange-st., Boston.
JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1872.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

E[illegible] —Unused carriages, one very light [illegible] extension top, one [illegible] wheel [illegible] family size, best City builders. Apply to M. CURLEY, Nos. 109, 111 and 113 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

CHILDREN'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Pony, six years old, 48 inches high, warranted sound and kind, and can be used by a child six years old; also, a wagon and harness for four children. Apply at No. 101 East 24th-st.

A.—CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, NO. 145 WEST BROADWAY.—Top and no top buggies, rockaways, four seats, $125; buggy, $150; pony phaetons, no top, $100; Park Phaetons, $200; Express wagons, $100. Cheapest in the City.

A.—ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND road buggies, new and second-hand, cheapest in City. Call and see. DAY & CO., No. 148 Elizabeth-st.

$1.25, MADE HORSE BLANKETS, Buffalo Robes, White Wolf, Black Bear, Red Fox, Kangaroo and Plush Carriage Robes. No. [illegible] Chambers-st.

FOR SALE.—A VERY FINE BAY HORSE, suitable for fox-cart, coupé or double harness; sold for want of use. Apply at private stable, No. [illegible] East 27th-st.

NOTICE.—IF THE OWNER OF THE horse left with me Dec. 29 does not call within six days, I will be obliged to sell him to pay expenses. WM. MICHELS, stables Nos. 211 and 213 East 45th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

CHARLES F. OWENS DESIRES TO inform his friends and the public that his new restaurant for ladies and gentlemen is now open at No. 62 East 13th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Large parlors and dining-rooms, with an excellent larder and careful attention.

MELVILLE HOUSE, NO. 9 WEST 14TH-st., two doors west of St. James' Theatre.—First-class English Chop House and Sample Room.—Handsomely furnished rooms for gentlemen, from $5 per week. LIONI & WRIGHT, Proprietors.

NO. 33 WEST 19TH-ST., WITH BOARD.—A handsome parlor and bedroom for a family or party of gentlemen, including piano; also, other rooms; best of references given; a few table-boarders can be accommodated.

FOURTEENTH-ST., EAST, NO. 217, near 2d-av.—To let, with board, the entire third floor, furnished and unfurnished, single or en suite, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; also, other convenient rooms. Terms moderate.

A DENTIST (OR PHYSICIAN) OF RE-sponsibility, can now secure for May 1, a fine parlor floor, eligibly located, by addressing with real name, (to secure attention,) S. H., Box No. 4,380 Post-office.

NO. 349 WEST 31ST-ST., TWO DOORS FROM 8TH-AV.—A handsomely-furnished second floor, with all modern improvements; also, hall room on third floor; with first-class board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; terms moderate.

NO. 191 16TH-ST., NEAR 3TH-AV.—Large room on second floor, with ample closet room, and single room, together or separately, with or without board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

NO. 209 WEST 35TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let one or two rooms with board to single gentlemen; good neighborhood and convenient location.

NO. 25 WEST 23D-ST.—FURNISHED, with board, large room, with water, pantry, suitable for a party of gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. References exchanged.

NO. 136 EAST 29TH-ST.—TO LET, with board, double and single rooms, first-class brown-stone house, all modern improvements; good table and reasonable board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET WELL-furnished second-story rooms, with board, to two or three gentlemen, or a married couple. No. [illegible] West 18th-st.

NO. 207 EAST 11TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.—Large, sunny room on second floor front; other rooms for single gentlemen, with good board; references exchanged.

ROOMS, ON BOARD AND ROOMS, can be had in an elegantly furnished house, near 5th-av. and 40th-st.; references exchanged. Address M. M., Times Up-town Office, No. 1,241 Broadway.

NEATLY-FURNISHED PARLORS to let, with board, to gentlemen and wives; also, accommodations for single gentlemen; references. No. 300 West 21st-st.

FIJUX HOTEL, NO. 10 WAVERLEY place, corner of Neilson.—Large and small rooms for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; moderate prices.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New improvements; best accommodations; rooms on suite and single, from $4 to $20 per week.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS IN THIRD story of brown-stone front house No. 404 East 20th-st.; fine location; either furnished or unfurnished to a small party having.

NO. 32 EAST 19TH-ST.—TWO VERY finely furnished rooms on second floor, including piano, with first-class board, at moderate rates; also table board.

NO. 45 WEST 20TH-ST.—A LARGE room, suitable for gentleman and wife; also, single room, with board; reference.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—LARGE WELL furnished rooms, with good board, to families or single persons; table board, $4.50. 180 Bleecker-st.

A FURNISHED SITTING-ROOM AND bedroom, to gentlemen only, in the house of a private family, 26 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET—FRENCH FLATS, SIX ROOMS, ON 3d-av., near 34th-st., in good order. B. F. MELROSE, No. 513 3d-av.

ONE ROOM ON PARLOR FLOOR for two persons, on fourth floor for one person, with board, at No. 106 5th-av.

NO. 13 EAST 17TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms without board for gentlemen only, between Union-square and 5th-av.

NO. 129 EAST 16TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE, large room and bedroom, also one hall-bedroom, to let with board; references required.

NO. 36 WEST 24TH-ST.—A PLEASANT front-room, with large closets, hot and cold water, and bath-room attached; terms moderate.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 164.—NEWLY-FURnished front rooms, just vacated, to let.

MADISON-SQUARE.—FRONT ROOM, SECond story, with board. No. 21 Madison-av.

BOARD WANTED.

ROOM, OR ROOM AND BOARD wanted by a gentleman and wife in a private family up-town; unexceptionable references given and required. Address BOARD, Station G.

FINANCIAL.

DESIRABLE HOME SECURITIES.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE WALLKILL VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, Are offered for sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency, BY

MEAD & CLARK, FINANCIAL AGENTS, NO. 141 BROADWAY, AND ERASTUS F. MEAD, BANKER, CORNER 29TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

By exchanging United States Bonds for the Bonds of the WALLKILL VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, you increase your income over 40 per cent., and your principal about 25 per cent., and get a security EQUALLY SAFE.

WE RECOMMEND

As a Safe and Profitable Investment THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CT. BONDS OF THE Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Company, Which we are Selling at 90 and Interest.

They are issued at the rate of $16,000 a mile on a completed line, which has cost triple that amount, and which is in successful operation. The stock of the Company is owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and under its auspices the line has become a trunk line between Pittsburg and Cincinnati, while it possesses a valuable local traffic, furnished by the fertile, well-settled and developed section of the State of Ohio through which it runs.

E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., New-York.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF

the First Mortgage Bonds issued by the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the undersigned Feb. 29, at 1 P. M., to adopt measures to enforce payment of the overdue interest on said bonds.

J. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON, No. 25 Exchange-place.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE

Scrip.—All issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY.—NILSSON—MIGNON.

Return to New-York of the brilliantly successful STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY. Messrs. Maurice and Max Strakosch respectfully announce the farewell engagement of Mlle. Christine Nilsson, prior to her departure for Europe, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, March 4, at 8 o'clock, upon which occasion will be performed Ambroise Thomas' opera, MIGNON. MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON ...... as ...... Mignon. Mlle. Marie Leon Duval, Mlle. E. Ferretti, M. Capoul, M. Jamet, M. Lyall, &c. MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor. Wednesday Evening, March 6—IL TROVATORE. Friday Evening, March 8—MARTHA. Saturday, March 9, at 1½, doors open at 12—GRAND NILSSON MATINEE, FAUST.

Seats now at the Academy; also, 701 and 112 Broadway. Steinway's Pianos are used by the Strakosch Opera Company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. ... WOOD'S.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.

MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M.	THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
The successful Burlesque of Poll and Partner Joe. Pauline Markham, Belle Hewitt, Bellin Howard, A. H. Sheldon, and full and efficient burlesque company. Preceded by Mary Price dances, &c.	Engagement of the young actor, Charles T. Parsloe, and his talented pupil, Little Griffen, in the new romantic drama, OUT AT SEA. New scenery, songs, dances, &c.

MONDAY, March 4—BARNUM'S CANNIBALS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

S. W. BUTLER ...... MANAGER. THE GREAT SENSATION BURLESQUE, BAD DICKEY. THE WONDERFUL VENTRILOQUIST, E. D. DAVIES, AND IMMENSE STAR COMPANY. MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

ANOTHER GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT. SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 3. Sale of seats commences today at 10 A. M. at Box office; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and Erie office, the junction of Broadway, 5th-av., and 23d-st. The MULDER-FABBRI Grand Opera Company. THE FULL NINTH REGIMENT BAND. Three Prime Donne, Mme. Fabbri, Mme. Anna Bishop and Mlle. Clara Perl; Muller, the great baritone; Levy, the cornet, &c. &c. &c.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—By reason of the report of our stage manager that he will necessarily require the immediate free use of the stage for the proper production of the great spectacle of LALLA ROOKH by MONDAY EVENING, the 11th of March, there will be no theatrical performance here until that date. A satisfactory arrangement has been made with the Mulder-Fabbri Company.

JOHN F. COLE.

DAN BRYANT'S. ... 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY with fashionable and delighted AUDIENCES. EVERY EVENING ... AT EIGHT.

LAUGHING GAS.

THE LADY MANAGERS OF THE NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM, No. 24 CLINTON-PLACE, Have the honor to announce that Dr. COLTON and 2 volunteers one of his amusing LECTURES AND EXHIBITIONS, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, FRIDAY EVENING, March 1. The entire net proceeds for the benefit of the ASYLUM. The evening will commence with a series of BRILLIANT EXPERIMENTS IN CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. TICKETS 25 CENTS. Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

GENERAL REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, March 1, at 2½ P. M. FOURTH CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, March 2, at 8 o'clock. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Miss ANNA MEHLIG, Pianist, and MR. FRANZ REMMERTZ, Vocalist. GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS. Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor. D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

WONDERFUL THINGS!—"QUEER Folks and Queer Doctrines of the Age," by JOHN GIVEN, at the Allen-street M. E. Church, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 29.

STEINWAY HALL.

The JUBILEE SINGERS' last Concert, with a most attractive programme of the Slave Songs, which, as sung by these ex-slaves, have awakened so general an enthusiasm. FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 1. Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. For sale at the Hall and at Rooms of the American Missionary Association, No. 53 Reade-st.

FRENCH COMEDY.

Broadway, Union-sq., ROBINSON'S HALL, 16 East 14th-st., FEBRUARY 29th, at 8. LE MEURTRIER DE THEODORE. COMEDY IN THREE ACTS. The original of WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN. Miss ANNA CAVE in her original character. Tickets at Hoffman House, F. W. Seasosol 21 East 14th-st., Schirmer, 701 Broadway; Ballantine, 114 Broadway.

AT THE SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, (between 2d and 3d avs.), TO-NIGHT, at 7½ o'clock, there will be a grand concert and exhibition by the Sabbath-school. Tickets for adults, 25 cents. Children half price. May be had at the door.

WONDERFUL THINGS!—"QUEER Folks and Queer Doctrines of the Age," at the Allen-street M. E. Church, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 29.

DRESS COATS FOR BALLS, &C., for sale and to hire. W. SHEA, the Clothier, corner of Broome and Crosby sts., New-York.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 77 BLEECKER-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, UPSTAIRS. HIGHEST CASH ADVANCES On diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, &c. Same purchased. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AT HYMAN'S, NO. 62 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST.—Liberal advances made on diamonds and watches, silver-ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

CLOTHING.

AT B. MINTZ'S, NO. 23 4TH-AV., ABOVE 9th-st., ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at prices. B. MINTZ pays for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, &c., from $10 to $50 for Silk Dresses, for gentlemen's Clothing fifty per cent. more paid than by any other dealer. Call or address as above. Ladies attended by MRS. MINTZ.

OLD SILK HATS MADE OVER INTO the new style. Cassimere and Felt Hats cleaned, dyed and trimmed at JOHNSON'S, No. 1,258 Broadway, corner 31st-st.

STATIONERY.

WM. F. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 9 Thomas-st. Account books made to order.

FINANCIAL.

A Safe Investment, Paying 11 1-4 Per Cent. Per Annum.

BONDS OF GREENE CO., STATE OF MISSOURI, (which county includes Springfield, the largest and most flourishing city in the State south of St. Louis.)

Above Bonds mature in 19 years; rate of interest, 8 per cent., payable semi-annually, Feb. and Aug., at National Park Bank, New-York; price, 80c. and accrued interest.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information furnished, upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 NASSAU-ST., CORNER CEDAR-ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 34 WALL-ST., ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

Sterling Exchange and Travelers' and Commercial Credits on UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Francs do. on Paris House.

Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Loans negotiated. Deposits received at interest.

A CHOICE SECURITY FOR INVESTMENT.—A. T. RUSSELL & CO., No. 9 Wall-st., offer for sale $[illegible] first mortgage eight per cent. bonds of the Grand River Valley Railroad of Michigan guaranteed by the Michigan Central Railroad. A first-class investment for trustees and capitalists.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

EVERY EVENING until further notice, Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama, in six tableaux, THE VETERAN.

This play comprises a variety of interesting plot, strong dramatic effects, domestic comedy, and EXPENSIVE PICTURESQUE TABLEAUX. NEW SCENERY, gorgeous and picturesque, painted from authentic sources. COSTUMES of the different nations, varied and magnificent, ALL NEW.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss BURROUGHS, and the sisters FRANCISCHINI and Signor NOVISSIMO.

WALLACK'S EXTRA.

BOX-BOOK OPEN For a second VETERAN MATINEE, ON SATURDAY, March 2. N. B.—The doors will open at 1 P. M., the play to commence at 1½ P. M. precisely, in order to allow an early termination of the performance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. ... BOOTH'S.

TENTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR. Last week of Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as BRUTUS. Last six nights of Mr. JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH as CASSIUS.

Mr. F. C. BANGS ...... as ...... MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER ...... as ...... JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN ...... as ...... PORTIA

JULIUS CÆSAR. MATINEE on SATURDAY, at ONE.

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre; also at Ditson's Music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 4, MR. EDWIN BOOTH will, for the first time in New-York, assume the rôle of CASSIUS, in JULIUS CÆSAR. MR. WM. CRESWICK will also make his reentrée this season, appearing for a limited number of nights in the character of BRUTUS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

CLOSING PERFORMANCES OF DIVORCE. LAST WEEK BUT TWO.

MONDAY, March 11, BENEFIT OF MR. JAMES LEWIS.

March 16, 200th and LAST NIGHT OF DIVORCE. In preparation for elaborate production, the latest EXTRAORDINARY PARISIAN SENSATION. THIRTY-FIRST DIVORCE MATINEE, SATURDAY next, at 1½ o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

HUMPTY DUMPTY'S HIGH TIME! Time Tells! Time Tells! G. L. Fox's Famous Nursery Legend, Humpty Dumpty, Distances all Competitors. SEE HIM ERE HE GOES! Crowded Houses Nightly. New Stars, Bright Sensations and Frisky Fox's Frolicsome Fun. [illegible] time of Fox as Humpty Dumpty. [illegible] time of the Martens [illegible]. [illegible] time of the Wilson Brothers, Matchless "Bright Partners." First week of the accomplished skaters, Kynock and Smith, in a Novel Act. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 2. Secure your seats early.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THE NAIAD QUEEN, with all the ARTISTS AND FEATURES of the BLACK CROOK. GRAND CONGRESS OF STAR DANSEUSES. Last Week of Miss Kate Santley—Mme. Jenny, [illegible]. Last week of the Great Nightingale—The Goat—Dispo Dog—The Infant Ballet—The Juvenile Athletes—The Spanish Minstrels—The Illuminated Fountain—The Cloud Veil—The Great Ballet Troupe—and the Amazonian March.

On SATURDAY "NAIAD QUEEN" Matinee. On MONDAY, March 4, Mrs. JOHN WOOD, with her London Burlesque Company, with Mr. MARK SMITH, will appear in LA BELLE SAUVAGE.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—28th-st. and B'way.

MARRIAGE. THE GREAT SUCCESS OF NEW-YORK. HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY. THEATRE CROWDED TO THE DOORS.

The Talented Artist,	The Beautiful Tragedienne,
MR. MACKAYE	MISS GRISWOLD
AS COL. GRAY.	AS MRS. BROOKE.

MARRIAGE EVERY NIGHT. MARRIAGE MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY. MARRIAGE. SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. L. B. LENT ...... Director. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. EVERY EVENING AT 8. FIRST WEEK OF THE ROMANTIC FAIRY SPECTACLE AND PANTOMIMIC PAGEANT OF CINDERELLA, by SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN, forming an exquisite and fascinating picture RADIANT WITH YOUTHFUL BEAUTY. SUPERB ACTS IN THE RING BY THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS.

DON'T FORGET TO GO TO GEORGE REDDON'S benefit, to take place at HARRY HILL'S, No. 26 Houston-st., on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 29, when all the professionals in sparring and wrestling will appear. Mike Coburn and George Rooke to wind up the entertainment.

WONDERFUL THINGS!—"QUEER Folks and Queer Doctrines of the Age," at the Allen-street M. E. Church, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 29.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS [illegible], FISHER & BIRD, No. [illegible] East Houston-st.

LECTURES.

"TIMOTHY TITCOMB," DR. J. G. HOLLAND, Author of "Kathrina," will lecture on "THE SOCIAL UNDERTOW," FRIDAY EVENING, March 1, Association Hall. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Scribner's, No. 654 Broadway, and at the Hall.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

FREE LECTURES.—At the University Chapel, Washington-square. University Course, by Prof. CHARLES CARROLL, A. M., on Robert Browning, on THURSDAY 29th February, 1872, at 8 P. M. Law Course by JOHN WINSLOW, Esq., on The Crisis that led to the Adoption of our National Constitution, on FRIDAY, March 1, 1872, at 8 P. M.

DR. LORD'S LECTURES

IN ASSOCIATION HALL, THURSDAYS and MONDAYS, 11½ A. M.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The ninth lecture of the course will be delivered at Steinway Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 29, at 8 o'clock, by Prof. E. L. YOUMANS. Subject—Nature in Education. Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 42d-st., and 4th-av.

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 8 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 23, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M., Greenport mail train.
10:00 A. M., Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Farm trains.
3:00 P. M., Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M., Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:00 P. M., Northport way-train.

All trains connect to Branch for Hempstead. Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with trains.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING

At his No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen, or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

Pupils can commence at any time.

For particulars send for circular.

PERSONAL.

THE FORMER MEMBERS OF THE Bryant & Stratton or Packard Business College are earnestly requested to send their names and addresses at once to S. S. PACKARD, No. 805 Broadway, in order that they may be furnished with tickets to a series of lectures to be given under the auspices of the institution.

OUR FILTHY STREETS.

How John L. Brown's Contract is Fulfilled.

The City Paying Thousands of Dollars for Increasing Pestilence—Mayor Hall's Singular Interest in Brown—The Provisions of the Contract.

One of the largest bills recently passed upon by the Board of Audit is that of JOHN L. BROWN for cleaning the streets. The bill for the work, since the last payment of $90,000 made by Controller GREEN, is $110,000. Of this the Board of Audit has paid $100,000, about $10,000 being left over. The payment of this bill has been severely criticised in some quarters. BROWN, it is said, has made a vast fortune by his contract, and the manner in which he has fulfilled its conditions is abundantly apparent to every one in the filthy and neglected condition of the streets. The cause of the promptness with which his bill has been audited is a little mysterious. BROWN has partners in his contract, and Mayor HALL has always shown an extraordinary interest in his welfare. The subjoined statements may be of interest at the present moment:

On the 9th of June, 1865, a contract for cleaning the streets of this City was entered into between C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor; JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Recorder; MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Controller; FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector, and JOHN E. DEVLIN, Counsel to the Corporation, Commissioners appointed by an act of the Legislature to make a contract for cleaning the streets of the first part, and JOHN L. BROWN, WILLIAM H. DEVOE and SHEPHERD F. KNAPP of the second part. For about one year the original contractors operated this contract, and then sold it to Judge JAMES R. WHITING for $250,000, $50,000 of which was paid down, and notes due at different times within fifteen months were given for the remaining $200,000. After the lapse of a year "Major" JOHN L. BROWN thought that in parting with the contract he had lost a good thing, and therefore by a skillful operation he brought Judge WHITING financially to his knees, and compelled him to return the contract for the sum of $350,000. The contract holds good until the 9th day of June, 1875, and it is under it that the streets are now supposed to be cleaned, the present holders being BROWN and several other prominent politicians who some months ago were profitable sleeping partners in a contract with the City Government, and who are still powerful enough to procure the auditing of BROWN's bill. BROWN brought Judge WHITING to his knees, it is said, through the agency of Mayor HALL. The latter refused to pay WHITING $160,000 due, on a flimsy pretext that his work had not been well done, and WHITING, who could often be seen in the filthy streets of the Sixth Ward, superintending the work in person, with hose in hand, was only too glad to sell his contract back to BROWN, the intimate friend of Mayor HALL. Strange to say, no sooner was the contract sold back to BROWN than Mayor HALL signed WHITING's bill for $160,000.

Only enough copies of this contract to supply interested parties were printed, and then, one at a time have dropped out of sight and memory until only three or four are now in existence. One of them happened to come into the possession of the writer a day or two ago.

THE STRINGENT PROVISIONS OF THE CONTRACT.

The stringent provisions of the contract are well drawn, and are so hedged about with forfeitures, penalties, drawbacks and other checks that it would seem impossible to improve or strengthen it in any way; but to crafty contractors and interested officials almost anything is possible, and singular as it may seem, this BROWN and his confederates have been able to break almost every one of the obligations imposed upon them by this instrument without a single murmur or complaint on the part of the officials who, on the part of the City, should protect the rights of the people.

The first specification provides that "all the paved streets and avenues, and all lanes and alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers, and heads or slips in the City of New-York, shall be well, faithfully and thoroughly cleaned, and all other work, labor, services, and other things required of the contractors, shall be well and thoroughly performed," and yet the most casual visitor to the City, or the most transient sojourner within its limits, cannot even approach its cleaner and more healthful portions without passing through a mass of filth, and foul and pest-breeding streets, lined on either side by over-crowded tenements, ready at any moment to become the centres of pestilence.

Frequent cleanings are called for by the second specification, which provides that "all the paved streets and avenues, and all lanes, alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers, and heads of slips shall be swept at least once in each week, unless prevented by frost and snow."

Ashes and garbage form the subject of the third specification, which provides that "all ashes, garbage, rubbish, and sweepings of every kind, shall be removed from the streets in tight carts, every twenty-four hours, Sundays excepted."

Specification 4 provides that "the driver of each and every cart employed as an ash-cart or garbage-cart shall cause a bell, of the size now in use for that purpose, to be rung to give notice of the approach of the cart; and such drivers shall receive or take all 'ashes, garbage, sweepings and rubbish' which may be delivered to them, or which they may find in the proper receptacles."

The fifth specification provides for certain services on portions of Broadway, Park-row, Chatham-street, the Bowery, Fourth, Fifth and Eighth avenues, State, Whitehall, Wall and Cortlandt streets, Maiden-lane, Fulton, Chambers, Grand and Canal streets. These services were performed in the greater part of the localities designated in a thorough manner. The fact is, that great care is taken to have the streets and avenues most frequented by the influential and wealthy classes kept most cleanly, while the sequestered narrow passages between long rows of lofty tenement-houses are allowed to remain in a condition filthy beyond measure. The same specification provides that "all streets below Chambers-street, except around the markets and where the market-wagons stand, (which shall be cleaned daily in the forenoon,) shall be cleaned during the night," (certain hours being specified.) That this provision has been disregarded is shown most clearly by the report of the City Sanitary Inspector, submitted to the Board of Health on Wednesday, the 30th of August, in which he makes fearful revelations in reference to the lower portion of the City.

None of these specifications have been complied with.

The next three sections need not be specially commented upon in this connection, as they have reference to the final disposition of the refuse matter removed from the streets, to the care of the streets in Winter, and to the use of Croton water in sprinkling the streets and washing the gutters, and yet BROWN would do well to point out under what clause of the sixth specification he obtains the authority to convert his own sunken lots on Second-avenue and East River from Ninety-sixth to One Hundredth and Tenth streets, into a dumping-ground, thereby augmenting their value hundreds of thousands of dollars, while at the same time the whole neighborhood is infected by the poisonous exhalations from the foul soil with which he is raising his property to the required grade.

The consideration for this work is expressed in the tenth section, and is $498,500 a year, ten per cent. of each semi-monthly installment of which is to be retained until the expiration of each contract year as security for the faithful performance of the work, and is then to be paid if there has been no delinquency. The real value of the contract is by no means expressed by the consideration agreed upon, though were all the provisions of the instrument carried out, the compensation would be by no means exorbitant; but when, in the first place, it is remembered that not one-half the necessary force of men has been employed, that the number of horses and carts has been totally inadequate to the work required to be done; that hotels and restaurants are compelled to pay extra for services to which they are legally entitled; that the refuse matter from the streets is appropriated to the private profit of the contractor, and that no penalties have been enforced, the subject assumes another phase.

During the time that Ex-Judge WHITING held the contract, the profits were sufficient to pay a very large cash dividend to those interested; to pay for a stable and lot in Twenty-[illegible]-street large enough to hold 250 horses and carts, and now worth $100,000; to purchase horses, harness and carts worth $60,000, and to possess street cleaning machines worth $30,000—all of which were transferred, with the contract, to the present holders.

Notwithstanding these facts—that BROWN has not performed his contract; that the very fact of his getting "extra money" from the Board of Audit for performing his contract, is evidence that he was not doing his work faithfully; that he has never employed half the requisite number of men—Mayor HALL has signed the warrants for his pay.

One more fact. BROWN has had some trouble in getting his money. He does not, it is said, care for the contract any longer. He fears there may be investigation, and that the gold mine will be closed up. He wants to sell back to the City for $300,000 the contract for the remaining four years which he originally got from the City for nothing, and has made a vast fortune by. When the fine weather comes it will cost the city $50,000 more to remove the filth from the streets which BROWN has allowed to accumulate during the Winter months, and yet Mayor HALL publicly advises the purchase of the contract.

STEWART'S SPRING NOVELTIES.

Fine Exhibition at Stewart's Palatial Store—The Place Thronged by Visitors—Superb Array of Splendid Goods.

The retail store of A. T. STEWART was again thronged yesterday and yesterday evening by continuous crowds of the most fashionable people of the City. The attraction was the exhibition of Spring novelties, including every possible variety of temptation that could fascinate a female eye, or reduce to flaccidity a pocket-book. Crowded as were the halls throughout the day, in the evening they were still more so, and in fact from 7 until 9 there were many parts of the building which were so jammed that in spite of the efforts of numerous policemen it became at moments impossible to advance or to recede. Though, perhaps, at other stores goods equally beautiful are shown, yet it must be conceded that there is no other building in which they can be shown to such advantage.

On entering, the visitors advanced through a perfect avenue of the most exquisite cashmere shawls, arranged on dummies, to exhibit not only the fine colors and the delicate workmanship, but also the new style of wearing this article of the wardrobe so idolized by the fair sex. Many of these shawls were from $1,000 to $5,000, and attracted the most loving glances from the lady visitors, while gentlemen escorts shivered with anticipations of possible demands in the future. At the end of this avenue the enchanted path debouched into the opening under the rotunda, which was brilliantly illuminated with hundreds of gas-jets, and afforded a coup d'œil so gorgeous in its lights and colors, so splendid in materials and so dazzling in the general effect, as to excite the most apathetic lady into feverish enthusiasm. The sides of the rotunda in the upper stories were hung with the most superb carpets, Axminsters, Aubussons and others of every possible manufacture and variety. Above these waved numerous American flags, and above, from every point of the base of the dome to the centre, stretched bright bands of red, white and blue cloths. Underneath this combination of all that could dazzle and enchant was a long table on which were two dresses, one white and the other black, each trimmed with peacock's feathers in a very fanciful fashion. The workmanship was exquisite, and the materials rich, but it appeared to be the general opinion of the fair visitors that the costumes were rather strange than beautiful, and more to be praised for their ingenuity of decoration than admired for their effect. On each side of this central cynosure of wandering eyes were pyramids of kid glove boxes showing the bright colors within. The side walls of the scene were masses of the most exquisite silks; on the right hand were all the new tints termed chameleons, comprising some thirty new shades, and on the left were rich brocades of every possible pattern and color. Beyond these were more silks, and every variety of Spring muslins and manufactures in linens, poplins, Japan silks, and fabrics just born to bless the fashionable world in the Spring time. Conspicuous among the last were the Dolly Varden prints, whose special attraction generally consists in the pattern resembling the chintz bed curtains and spreads of the last generation. The most admired of these were those that presented brilliant blue, red and orange colors upon a black ground. Upstairs there were displays of the most delicate laces, some of which were so beautiful in design as even to commend themselves to the male eye. There were dresses of English point, in which the flowers were wrought almost in relief, and the intermediate parts seemed as frail and flimsy as a spider's web. There were others of point appliqué not so fine, but still strikingly beautiful. For imitations of thread the Leamo laces were specially admired by ladies who were connoisseurs on the point, and some went so far as to say that the imitation was almost as beautiful as the original. Of gentlemen's goods there was displayed an immense variety on the upper floors. The exhibition will be continued throughout today, and will close this evening at 9 P. M.

Commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons—Address by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The sixty-fifth annual Commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, took place last evening before a crowded audience at Steinway Hall. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. HUTTON, after which the names of the members of the graduating class for 1872 having been read, President DELAFIELD addressed the class relative to the responsibilities which, as members of a great profession, rested upon them. Prof. DALTON announced the prizes to the class as follows: First prize, WILLIAM TILLINGHAST BULL, Newport, R. I.; second prize, PETER A. S. BORTERES, New-York. Honorable mention was made of EDWARD A. HENSCHELL, New-York City; GEORGE C. GAGE, Alabama; JOHN H. SEABURY, New-York; THOMAS N. BRADFIELD, New-Jersey; CORNELIUS GILMAN TROW, Massachusetts. The Otis Prize was awarded to F. W. CHAPIN, of New-York. The prize of the Alumni Association for 1872 was awarded to FRANK T. FOSTER, M. D., of this City, of the Class of 1868.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was then introduced by President DELAFIELD. Mr. BEECHER addressed the graduating class. He said that the graduates went forth to do a great work, and that most of them would have to work their way up to success; but to be obliged to work in this country was no discouragement. There were no men who earned their honors more faithfully than the practitioners of medicine, but he advised the graduates not to make the practice of their profession a mere matter of selfishness. The love of truth should be higher than the love of personal aggrandizement. The future would augment the functions of the medical profession. The time would come when that profession would experience a great change on one side and a great advancement on the other. Many men were now their own doctors, as many were now their own lawyers, and the medical practitioner or legal counsel was not called in except in cases of exigency. Mr. BEECHER said that God was perpetually revealing truth, and that all Divine revelation was not to be found in the Bible. There was sin enough in the liver to call it the Devil's den. It was the duty of the physician to teach men how to be healthy. He should teach the race how to live, so that health might be preserved. There was not more than one man in a hundred who knew what his stomach was made for. Mr. BEECHER spoke in regard to the sewage of cities, and concluded by urging the graduates to perform their highest duty with fidelity to God and the glorious principles of the profession they had adopted.

At the conclusion of Mr. BEECHER's address, SAMUEL SWIFT, of the graduating class, delivered the valedictory address, after which the audience was dismissed with the benediction.

Suicide at Paterson—An Unknown Lad Shoots Himself on an Erie Railway Train.

An unknown young man committed suicide on the 2 o'clock train from Patterson to New-York yesterday, just as the train was leaving the depot. A lad having the general appearance of a German, took his seat in the second car, and as the train had just got fully under way, without any word of warning to any one, he drew a three-barreled pistol, placed the muzzle above his right ear and fired. He fell dead instantly. The train was stopped and run back to the depot, where the body was left in charge of the depot master, and afterward turned over to Coroner BERRY. Deceased was apparently about eighteen years of age. In one of his pockets was found a slip of paper on which was written the name PAUL BALLITTI, and a card on which were printed the names FR. DAVID WEIDER, and LOUISA HELLMUTT. The only other articles found were a comb, a cigar, two newspapers, an order of dancing in German, and a programme from Niblo's. No money nor railroad ticket was found. The body was viewed by several hundred persons, but was not identified.

The German Hospital and Dispensary.

The Directors of the German Hospital and Dispensary have just issued their annual report, from which it appears that during the past year 715 patients were treated at the Hospital—603 males and 112 females. The receipts during the year amounted to $[illegible]; the expenses were $[illegible], leaving a balance of $[illegible]. The receipts from patients amounted to $14,[illegible]. At the German Dispensary, at No. 8 Third-street, 18,121 patients were treated during the year, of whom 5,[illegible] were natives of this country, and 8,418 German.

The Tammany Society—Meeting of Committees from the Sachems and General Committee.

The Committee of twenty-two appointed by the Tammany Society to reorganize the Tammany Democracy, assembled at Tammany Hall last evening. The object of the meeting was the reception of the Committee of twenty-two from the Tammany General Committee to settle the disputes as to the right of the latter to meet in Tammany Hall. The meeting was secret, and but little knowledge of what was being done could be obtained. Committees from five Wards who sent contesting delegations to the General Committee at the last meeting, appeared to urge their respective claims to recognition. This consumed the greater part of the evening. The Committee of three appointed by the General Committee to agree with the Society upon a plan of reorganization, is understood to have submitted a report, the nature of which has not been made public.

The members of the General Committee gathered in large force in the theatre and lobbies, waiting anxiously for the close of the deliberations.

A CHARGE AGAINST CARDOZO.

A Case for the Judiciary Investigating Committee—An Extraordinary Delay—A Decision in a Simple Case Withheld for Two Years.

For the benefit of the Judiciary Investigating Committee appointed by the Legislature to inquire into the charges of corruption and malfeasance in office against some of our City Judges, the following case, to which their attention is directed, is given. It shows, on the part of one of the accused Judges, neglect of duty which in itself is sufficient to call for a searching investigation, laying aside any other suspicion which may attach to the case.

About six years ago JAMES EGAN died suddenly, leaving seven houses situated in East Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh streets, together with ten lots uptown. Having no issue, his wife arranged with his two sisters, the only relatives in this country, that each would receive a third of the rents from the seven houses, allowing the matter of the lots to be in abeyance. One of the deceased's sisters was married to one JOHN WALSH, and had a large family of children. The other was unmarried. The latter being of a religious disposition, and needing but little for her own support, agreed with Mrs. WALSH to take $50 a month for her third of the rent, on condition that the remainder of her share would be spent in educating Mrs. WALSH's children. This part of the arrangement Mrs. WALSH refused to perform, and Miss EGAN then claimed her full share. Mrs. WALSH's husband, who had been appointed agent to collect the rents, &c., refused to pay Miss EGAN more than the $50 per month. After consulting with friends she instituted a suit against WALSH, in the Supreme Court. The hearing came on in the March term, 1870, before Judge CARDOZO. The case was argued by leading counsel on both sides, and Judge CARDOZO promised to give his decision immediately.

Weeks and months passed, and no decision was rendered. Miss EGAN's lawyer frequently reminded the Judge of the case, and pressed for a decision, especially as WALSH had ceased paying even the $50 a month at the commencement of the suit. After repeated requests for a decision in the case, Miss EGAN's attorney became tired, and considered it useless to speak to Judge CARDOZO about the matter any more. He then called upon the Judge's nephews, and begged them to remind the Judge of the case, but all to no purpose. A friend of Miss EGAN's called upon Judge CARDOZO, and informed him that WALSH, pending the rendering of the decision, was selling part of the property, and also refused to give Miss EGAN one cent of the rents. The Judge replied that he could not help that, but would give a decision soon.

So matters stood until the January Term of the present year, when the Judge was again applied to for a decision, one way or another, in the case. The reply was that the stenographer of the Court had "lost the notes" in the case, and he could give no decision. The case would seem to have to come to trial! In the meantime WALSH was disposing of the property and pocketing the proceeds of the sale, as well as Miss EGAN's third of the rent of the seven houses.

Miss EGAN is a simple-minded woman, who, from her own experience, believes that there is no such thing as justice or even law in New-York, and advises her lawyer to let the matter drop, rather than incur the trouble and expense of a new trial.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Jersey City Municipal Affairs—Woman Suffrage Petition—Railroad Measures—Lands Under Water at Communipaw.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1872.

A memorial was presented in the Senate today from the Hudson County Grand Jury, asking relief for the people of Jersey City "from the fraudulent and burdensome charter foisted upon that city by a former Legislature." The memorial complains that "there is not even a semblance of local self-government under the charter; that the Police, Fire and Water Departments, the paving, opening and improvement of streets, the construction of sewers, the repairing and sweeping of streets, and the gathering of garbage, all matters relating to the public health, the appointment of Police Justices, the increase of the city debt, and all of the legislative, executive and financial affairs of the city Government are placed in the hands of irresponsible Commissioners, in the appointment of whom the citizens of Jersey City have had no voice, the Commissions themselves having been created against the protests of the most prominent citizens and tax-payers." The memorialists add that notwithstanding the perpetration of enormous frauds, the Grand Jury has been unable to "ferret out and present for punishment the persons offending," and they therefore demand, as the only sure remedy for increasing ills, "a complete restoration of local government to the hands of the people interested."

The Grand Jury sending up this memorial is the same which recently found indictments for malfeasance against the members of the Police and Fire Boards of Jersey City. These Boards are under Republican control, and the Grand Jury is Democratic. There is, perhaps, ground for an investigation into the proceedings of these and other branches of the municipal Government, but it is not probable that the Legislature will order an inquiry, especially as bills for the modification of the powers of the several Commissions are now awaiting action in both Houses.

In the House, today, a memorial from LUCY STONE and others in favor of woman suffrage was presented and read. An important supplement to the Morris and Essex Railroad was introduced. It requires the lessees of that road to raise the track on iron bridges at a sufficient distance above the level of three main streets in Newark to admit of the passage of vehicles without interruption. Among the bills introduced in the Senate today was one to incorporate the Hudson County Fair Ground Association, with a capital of $50,000, and one providing for the abolition of all toll-roads in Passaic County. Among the bills passed by the House were the following: To authorize Newark to issue $200,000 on school bonds, supplement to savings banks, requiring classified reports of deposits, to incorporate the Union Gas-light Company of Hudson County. The bills to authorize the extension of the West Line Railroad and to incorporate the Bound Brook and Easton Railroad—known as ASA PACKER's projects—which passed the House yesterday, were today laid over in the Senate.

Mr. TAYLOR introduced in the Senate today a bill to incorporate the New-Jersey Company, with a capital of $5,000,000, for the purpose of more closely consolidating the interests connected with the old Camden and Amboy Railroad management. The passage of the bill will concentrate under one management all the varied ramifications of the united companies, and do away with much of the involved machinery now connected therewith.

EVENING BUSINESS.

A bill was introduced in the House to consolidate Hoboken and all of Hudson County north and west of it. Also, a bill to punish abortion, in case of the death of the woman or child, by ten years' imprisonment, and another to form a new county from Mercer, Middlesex, and Monmouth.

The Republican caucus to-night appointed a committee to frame a bill to reapportion the Congressional districts.

Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL and others addressed the Legislature to-night in support of the School law prepared by the Educational Commission. Dr. MCCOSH, being ill, sent a letter favoring the bill.

Sale of Fisk's Horses.

Yesterday morning, the entire stud of horses, carriages and general equipments of the late JAMES FISK, JR., were sold by auction by Mr. ALLEN MINER, at the stables, No. 311 West Twenty-fourth-street, by order of the executors of the estate. Mr. JAY GOULD and others of the Erie directors were present. Several quantities of harness were sold at extremely low prices. The military horse Black was sold at $325, not one-eighth of the price originally paid for him. The saddle-horses were disposed of at prices ranging from $500 to $750. A pair of black carriage-horses, a very showy team, sold at $1,050 the pair. A clarence, the original cost of which was $4,500, and which was made to order, was disposed of at $1,350. The balance of the articles brought about the same prices, and the total amount of the sale was about $20,000.

Arrest for a Deadly Assault.

Last night OLIVER S. PARY, of No. 49 West Sixteenth-street, who became notorious in consequence of a charge he made against the husband of Mme. RISTORI, was locked up at Police Head-quarters on a charge of stabbing BENJAMIN F. BESSON, of No. 11 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, some time ago. The injuries of BESSON were severe, but he has since recovered from them. The accused is held to await the action of the District Attorney.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Judge J. G. MATHEWS, of Louisville, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. JAMES F. WILSON, of Iowa, and Hon. W. C. SMITH, of Vermont, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. CHARLES KILGORE, of Cincinnati, and Hon. THOS. CHRISTIE, of Canada, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Baron VON OSTENSACKEN, for a long time Consul-General at this port, is in this City on business for the Russian Government.

Dr. COLTON will give one of his exhibitions of laughing gas at Cooper Institute, on Friday evening, for the benefit of the New-York Infant Asylum.

Gen. WM. WALLACE, of Philadelphia; Judge A. E. SAFFERN, of Haverstraw; Hon. A. MURDOCK, of Columbus, Miss., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Special Committee of the Produce Exchange, appointed to select a location for the new building, will meet at 10 A. M. today and decide upon the site.

Rev. GEORGE W. PEPPER, a Methodist minister, will lecture this evening at the Cooper Institute, on "The Irish Revolutionary Struggles of '98, '48, and '67."

Mr. HENRY L. HOGUET has accepted the position of Commissioner of Emigration, to which he was elected Tuesday. Mr. COOPER has not yet been heard from.

A lecture will be delivered this evening at the Allen-street M. E. Church, by Mr. JOHN GIFFEN, on "Queer Folks and Queer Doctrines of the Age," in aid of the church funds.

EVA ST. VALEIRE and LIZZIE DORIS, the alleged shop-swindlers, an account of whose exploits and arrest has appeared in the TIMES, were committed, yesterday, by Justice DOWLING.

JULIA BIERS, aged fourteen years, residing at No. 344 East Twenty-eighth-street, was locked up at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing $450 from a trunk of JOHN H. HONECK.

At a meeting of the Third Assembly District Union Republican Association, held last evening, a resolution was passed commending the action of the Assembly in passing the Charter of the Committee of Seventy.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner YOUNG in the case of RICHARD GATES, a seaman, who died from injuries received some months ago by falling from the mast-head of the bark O. O. Wetmore, when at sea.

Yesterday was cold and windy. The thermometer marked, at 6 A. M., 29°; 11 A. M., 29°; 3 P. M., 35°; 9 P. M., 30°. Barometer, 30.00, 30.02, 30.06, 30.05. Corresponding date last year: Thermometer, 29°, 35°, 40°, 40°.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange held their regular meeting yesterday, and adopted a new rule in regard to dealing in stocks before 10 A. M., which the President will announce in the Exchange today.

ADOLPH COHEN, of No. 100 Eldridge-street, was committed, yesterday, by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, on a charge of stealing two watches valued at $75 from his employer, JOHN H. FERNON, of No. 237 West Fourteenth-street.

JAMES MCNAMEE, of No. 308 East Thirty-fifth-street, and WM. O'BRIEN, of No. 405 East Twenty-eighth-street, were committed in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of being implicated in the beating of the officers of the Nineteenth Precinct.

JOHN MARTEN, aged three years, died yesterday at the house of his father, No. 122 Eighth-street, from small-pox. The fact of his having the disease was not made known, to prevent his being sent to hospital. The Sanitary Inspector has disinfected the house and taken charge of the body.

The first of a series of special meetings, to be held under the auspices of the National Camp-meeting Association, took place last evening at the Greene-street M. E. Church, service being conducted by Rev. J. S. INSKIP, President of the Association, assisted by Rev. W. MCDONALD and L. R. DUNN.

At Essex Market, yesterday, THOMAS CURTIS was committed for assaulting RICHARD D. COOK, at Military Hall, in the Bowery, on Tuesday night, when the latter fired a pistol and shot JOHN DONOHUE, now in Bellevue Hospital. COOKE was discharged, as he showed that he fired in self-defense.

At the eighty-eighth annual meeting of the German Immigrant Society, held yesterday at Liederkranz Hall, the following Directors were elected for the ensuing year: Frederick Schack, Theo. E. Buck, Carl Rose, Consul-Gen. Dr. Johannes Roessing, Willy Wallach, Wm. A. Schmeltermer, and L. E. Delius.

The trial of ROBERT W. HOPSON for the shooting of HENRY U. LYON, on the 4th of September, 1868, which has been unaccountably delayed for three years and a half, and which was set down on the General Sessions calendar for yesterday, has been necessarily deferred on account of the trial of Mayor HALL.

JAMES DUFFY, who was charged before Commissioner SHIELDS with selling whisky without a license, was examined yesterday. The Commissioner said the accused was one of a numerous class of grocery store-keepers who sell spirits to their customers in small quantities. DUFFY was held in $500 bail.

The forthcoming annual report of the Chamber of Commerce will include a comparative statement of the commerce of the various ports of the United States, from which it will appear that New-York has a larger proportion than ever of the exports and imports of the country, nearly two-thirds of the whole.

The sixth annual report of the New-York Colored Mission has just been issued. A new Mission-house has been erected, embracing a Sabbath night school, an employment agency, a missionary society, &c. The average attendance at the Sabbath-school has been 127; at the night-school, 24. The Missionary has made 1,600 visits, and relieved more than forty families in suffering.

District-Attorney DAVIS has commenced a suit against NAYLOR & Co., in the United States District Court, to recover $200,000, for alleged undervaluation of goods entered at the Custom-house. This matter was under the consideration of the Committee of the Senate on Retrenchment, recently, when Col. HOWE and NAYLOR & Co. were brought into collision. The case will attract considerable attention.

Mr. ARMAND GOEGG, President of the European "Peace and Liberty League," has recently arrived in this country, and proposes to lecture on such topics of general and special character as may best be adapted for an American public, giving an idea of the present political and social condition of the principal European States. He will deliver the first lecture this evening, in the Turn Halle, Nos. 66 and 68 Fourth-street.

DAVID MILLEMANN was indicted by the United States Grand Jury for fraudulently procuring of WM. P. BENSEL 180 barrels of pork, valued at $4,787, and within a period of three months of committing acts of bankruptcy, in violation of the forty-fourth section of the Bankruptcy act. MILLEMANN was arrested yesterday on a bench-warrant issued by Judge BLATCHFORD, and gave bail before Commissioner SHIELDS in $5,000 to appear for trial.

BROOKLYN.

An organ and vocal concert will be given this evening at the Brooklyn New Church, (Swedenborgian,) Monroe-place, corner Clark-street. The programme is an attractive one. The proceeds are for the benefit of the church.

STATEN ISLAND.

JOHN HART fell down-stairs of his residence in Mariners' Harbor yesterday, breaking his neck and killing him instantly.

In the case of ANTHONY NYATTE, who died suddenly a few days ago, the jury rendered a verdict of death from heart disease.

Constable JAMES MCKIERNAN, who escaped from Justice CORBETT's Court, where he was under trial for misdemeanor in office, has been rearrested.

Tuesday morning a fire broke out in the boarding-house of Mr. BRIGHT, at New-Brighton, but the flames were soon suppressed, though the house was badly damaged. In the evening a stable attached to the house was also discovered to be on fire, and although the Fire Department and residents of New-Brighton were prompt to respond to the alarm, it was impossible to save the structure, which was soon destroyed. Incendiarism is suspected.

LONG ISLAND.

JEREMIAH REEVES, of Riverhead, who was injured by a locomotive on the Long Island Railroad two weeks ago, died on Tuesday.

In Justice LAWRENCE's Court, at Flushing, yesterday, EDBROOK, who recently eloped with Miss FREEMAN, was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

On Tuesday evening the residence of JOHN STRUNAN, of Astoria, Long Island City, was discovered on fire, a lamp filled with kerosene having fallen upon the stove. But little damage was sustained, and the premises are fully insured.

There are at present in East Setauket over fifty cases of measles and nine cases of scarlet fever, mostly among children. The school has been reduced from 120 to 40 pupils, and the increase of sickness is every day lessening the attendance.

NEW-JERSEY.

THOMAS FOLEY, who killed JOHN DELANEY, at Weldon Crossroads, in Morris County, on Sunday morning, has not yet been arrested.

CHARLES W. BENNETT, a well-known citizen of Bayonne, was seriously burned by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp on Tuesday evening.

MARY ANN VENNELL, a resident of East Camden, was run over and killed by a locomotive of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, near Cooper's Bridge, on Tuesday.

Judge BEDLE's Grand Jury, of Hudson County, N. J., in closing their labors, have prepared an address to the Legislature asking for the abolition of the Board of Public Works.

A large barn owned by Miss HAVENS, at Summit, was burned on Tuesday night. Eight horses, six head of cattle, and a large quantity of grain, were burned. The loss is $6,000.

HENRY DEGAN, the silk manufacturer of West Guttenburg who was charged with grand larceny, in having stolen tools which were under attachment, was acquitted in the Hudson County Court yesterday.

Chief of Police MCWILLIAMS, of Jersey City, yesterday suspended Capt. PARKER, Detective CONNOLLY and Patrolman COFFEE, of the Third Precinct. They are charged with releasing for $20 a man arrested for doing business without license.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Coroner WICKS held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of an unknown man who was killed by a locomotive, near Woodlawn, on the previous evening. Verdict accordingly.

NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

Reports of the Senate Committee on Elections Against and for Mr. Abbott.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The report of the majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections on the memorial of JOSEPH C. ABBOTT, claiming a seat as Senator from North Carolina, is a voluminous paper, elaborately reviewing the testimony and arguments adduced in the case in the light of the great number of parliamentary and judicial precedents and decisions. They state the claim of ABBOTT to be that the votes cast for VANCE, known to be an ineligible candidate, were nullities, and consequently that the candidate who received the next highest number of votes was elected. The Committee admit that this view of the case is supported by the general tenor of the English authorities and decisions, but these they say are based upon a very different rule from those adopted in the United States, where the Government is based on the theory that the power emanates from the people, and that the majority have a right to govern. The Committee cites many American authorities on this subject, and also calls attention to the provision of the Fourteenth Amendment for the removal of disabilities by Congress, which constitutes another striking point of difference between American and English cases, saying: "It is difficult to conceive how the Constitution could grant authority to Congress to remove the disabilities under which an individual who has been elected is laboring, and allow him to take his seat as a member, and yet at the same time embrace the idea that such an election is wholly void, and the votes cast for him nullities. Yet Congress, by its action, has given the first construction to this clause of the Constitution, and if the memorialist in this case be admitted to his seat, the Senate will have to give the second construction. The majority further argue that it was not an unreasonable expectation that VANCE's disabilities would be removed, and the votes for him were therefore not purposely thrown away. They also hold that the act of July 25, 1866, is a bar to ABBOTT's claims, and for these and other reasons minutely set forth, the majority of the Committee report a resolution that he is not entitled to a seat. The majority consist of Senators MORTON, LOGAN, HILL, THURMAN and ANTHONY. Senators HILL and CARPENTER take generally the opposite view of the case and submit a minority report setting forth at very great length the reasons which have compelled them to dissent. They adduce numerous English and American decisions in support of their views, and in the course of their argument insist that the circumstances which may well induce the House of Representatives to depart from the ancient rules and practice in determining the elections of its members do not exist in relation to the election of Senators, the votes for whom are matters of record and cast viva voce and not by ballot. It is, therefore, easy to ascertain whether such votes were cast in ignorance of a candidate's ineligibility.

Another Phase of the Jumel Suit.

The cross-examination of Mr. NELSON CHASE was continued yesterday in the Jumel case. The main points on which he testified related to the estate, the moneys he had received from it, the improvements he had made and their cost, and the income derived from the property. He admitted to have received from Ex-Controller CONNOLLY $45,000 for land taken by the Croton Water Department. He acknowledged also receiving from the same source $196,000 for land that was taken by the new boulevards, besides $85,000 as rents from various parties, $34,000 for property on Seventh-avenue, and $18,000 on bond and mortgage from Mme. JUMEL. The plaintiff's counsel produced from the Controller's office receipts signed by CHASE for $244,302 50, and checks drawn to his order by CONNOLLY, and indorsed by CHASE, for that sum, minus $37,000, which was paid by CHASE's direction by the Controller to SCUDDER & CARTER, CHASE's attorneys, which check was produced in Court. Mr. CHASE accounted for these various amounts, except about $125,000 which he could not account for other than that he had spent it for family uses and in defraying the expenses of various litigations. Mr. CHASE further stated that for all the litigations in which Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR had been engaged for him, from the time of the death of Mme. JUMEL down to the present, he had not paid Mr. O'CONOR a dollar, but had borrowed various sums of money from him during that time, and Mr. O'CONOR now held his (CHASE's) bonds for $75,000. Mr. CHASE, moreover, stated that Mr. O'CONOR knew that there were no means of paying these bonds unless CHASE succeeded in the Jumel ejectment suit.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club.

The regular meeting of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, which took place last evening, was rendered more than ordinarily interesting by the presentation of the oil-paintings, the gift of Commodore VOORHIS, which constituted the prizes won in the Fall regatta of the Club. The meeting was called to order by President KIDD, assisted by Secretary LEE, and, after the transaction of the ordinary business, the Regatta Committee reported their readiness to present the prizes referred to, and, on behalf of the Committee, Mr. HAIGHT, the Chairman, then tendered the paintings to the owners of the first victorious yachts. The first prize was a painting representing the schooner yachts Alice and Madeline as they rounded the South-west Spit buoy last October, the Alice being the winner of the prize. The second prize was a painting of the winning sloop Addie; the third that of the sloop Kate Wheeler, and the fourth that of the sloop Meteor. Messrs. KIDD, LANGLEY, BENNETT and BUSH then tendered their acknowledgments, after which Commodore VOORHIS invited the Club to partake of a fine collation, to which a party of over sixty sat down, including Ex-Mayor GUNTHER and others.

Mysterious Railroad Accident.

Tuesday afternoon a lady jumped or was thrown from the platform of a train on the Boston Shore Line, while passing through Mott Haven. The train was stopped, and it was ascertained that the lady was a daughter of Rev. Dr. ROGERS, Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, in this City, corner of Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue. She was taken to a hotel, and was found to be bleeding from the mouth and ears, the result of internal injuries. Her condition is critical.

Attempt to Commit Arson.

Early yesterday morning some person, who is yet unknown, attempted to set fire to the four-story brick building No. 187 East One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, by firing some paper in a closet under the stairs on the first floor. The fire was fortunately discovered and extinguished by one of the inmates before it gained any headway, and consequently no damage was done. Fire Marshal MCSPEDON is engaged in an investigation of the case.

Fatal Blast Accident.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon JAS. MCMAHON, a laborer fifty years of age, who lived in Eighth-avenue, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth streets, was instantly killed by being struck on the head by a stone from a blast while he was at work on Tenth-avenue, near One Hundred and Ninetieth-street. The body was taken to the late residence of deceased.

Catastrophe at Hankow—Loss of One Hundred Lives.

From the North China Daily News.

A sad accident occurred here last night, which proved fatal to a large number of lives. The scene of the catastrophe was the north bank of the Han River, about a quarter of a mile above its confluence with the Yangtze. A portion of the bank, close to a busy jetty, suddenly gave way about 8 o'clock in the evening. Four houses, which were partially suspended on long piles, all the inmates of those houses, and part of the street running parallel with the river, were borne along with the earth into the waters below. A number of boats, lying at anchor just at that spot, and underneath the houses, were crushed and buried in an instant, leaving not a trace behind. Multitudes of people have visited the place today, but nothing is to be seen there except muddy, placid water, a bare bank, a temple of the King Yü, partly overhanging the deep, and a number of sampans playing about as if nothing had happened. It is calculated that nearly a hundred lives have been lost.

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Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the Allemannia, at 11 A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters only on the pier at the foot of Third-street, in Hoboken, until 1 P. M. ....For Aspinwall, Panama and South Pacific and Central American ports, by the Ocean Star, at 10 A. M.....For Havana and the West Indies, by the Missouri, at 3 P. M.....For Bermuda, West Indies, by the San Francisco, at 11 A. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the City of Montreal, at 9 A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 9:30 A. M.....For Germany, via Bremen, by the Main, at 11 A. M.....For Havana and Mexico, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, by the City of Merida, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 9 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 9 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	3 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 5:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 28.—In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool—Miss M. Burton, G. Gordon, James Lees, L. E. Jones, H. Butler, Mr. Clark, Gregory Gamberg, Miss Blake and sister, F. Mooney, J. A. Goodwin, F. H. Drake, S. R. Taylor, Rev. Richard Temple, Thos. Greaves, G. M. Galizen, Mr. Gardner, Sir Wm. Clayton, M. Seager, G. W. Warner, D. Frank, Miss A. E. Medberry, Thos. Birch, J. M. McKay, H. W. Davidson, D. F. E. Davis, Master N. S. Davis, H. Randel, B. F. Devough, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hamilton, G. E. Hunter, M. McAlpine, Rev. F. Moore, G. Lee, G. R. Watson, Mrs. Capt. Caruthers, child and infant, Thos. M. Harrison.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 28.—In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool—F. Fisher, H. Cook, R. Sanders, R. Gordon, E. C. Buckner, J. G. Law, D. S. Messier, B. C. Brewer, A. R. Gray and lady, G. Nielsen, B. Andrade, F. Vergotte, Mrs. Havelock and child, Mrs. E. F. Arthur and lady, Miss Arthur, Master Arthur, L. Norton, R. Cain, W. Symmers, J. M. Berg and lady, Master Berg, Master J. Berg, Miss Berg, Miss Wetnell, child and nurse, Miss Jane Gordon, Mr. Hughes and lady, Miss A. Hughes and nurse, Dr. Abraham and lady, Mr. W. J. Barratt, child and nurse, Mr. J. R. Parker, Capt. Nicholas, F. Norton.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:34 | Sun sets.....5:52 | Moon rises.11:31

HIGH WATER THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11:09 | Gov. Island.11:49 | Hell Gate..1:11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Stonewall, Bolger, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Victor, Gates, New-Orleans, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Norwich, Hines, Boston, Murray, Ferris & Co.

Bark Leopard, (Aust.,) Wahl, Antwerp, Jacob W. Schmidt & Co.

Brigs Water Lily, Price, Rio Grande do Sul, Francis Mason; Adelaide, Wilson, Elizabethport, E. G. Neff; Firdar, (Norw.,) Johannesen, Lisbon, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. Abby May, Gross, Santiago de Cuba, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; R. V. Glover, Ingersoll, Georgetown, S. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; M. A. Folsom, Rose, Santa Martha and Savanilla, Juan C. Damier; Queen of the South, Corson, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Geo. Raymond, Tampa Bay via Key West, Bowne & Pinckney; E. E. Wheaton, Aikens, Jacksonville, Fla., Van Brunt & Brother; William Thompson, Kelly, Baltimore, Md., W. Chalmers.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Tibbitts, Liverpool Feb. 14, Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and 86 passengers to John G. Dale. Feb. 28, at 10:30 A. M., 237 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed a four-masted steamer, supposed Atlantic, bound E.; 28th, at 4 P. M., off Shinnecock, steam-ship Algeria, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Mercedita, Marshman, Fernandina, Fla., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Asa Eldridge, (of Boston,) Baker, Manila Oct. 28, with mdse. to F. Baker. Is anchored outside the bar.

Schr. Connecticut, Stevens, New-Haven.

Schr. J. W. Morris, Morris, New-Haven.

Schr. Stranger, Davis, New-Haven.

SAILED—Steam-ships Algeria, for Liverpool, and Bienville, for Aspinwall.

WIND—Sunset, fresh N. W.; clear.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 28.—Arr. schrs. G. C. Morris, from Philadelphia; E. L. Russell, from New-York, for Savannah, put in for a harbor.

Cld. ship [illegible], for Liverpool; steam-ship James Adger, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 28.—Passed in for Baltimore, brig [illegible], from the West Indies.

Passed out bark Ocean Queen, for Londonderry, brig Voltigeur, for Pernambuco; brig M. L. Hall, for Matanzas.

The schr. S. P. Lewis, which was ashore on the tail, and [illegible] today by Baker's Wrecking Co. and towed to Norfolk.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 28.—Arr. steam-ships Nestorian, from Liverpool, and St. David, from Glasgow.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 28.—Arr. steam-ship Magnolia, from New-York; Huntsville, from New-York; Saragossa, from Baltimore; schrs. Eliza J. Staples, from Boston; J. Whitehouse, from Boston; Addie Fuller, from Baltimore; Mediator, from Havana.

Cld. schrs. Carrie Heyer, for New-York; Geo. B. [illegible], for St. Mary's, in ballast, to load for New-York; [illegible], for Providence; [illegible], for Jacksonville.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb. 28.—Arr. schrs. H. Atwood, Lizzie D. Baker, Eunice Rich; Addie F. Cole, Virginia, from Boston; Sand R. Corson, from Wilmington, for do.; Hope On, from Philadelphia, for do.; the latter vessel reports that this afternoon off West Chop, the mate, Frederick Blanchard, from Rhynniss, was knocked overboard by the main-boom and lost. Also arr. schrs. Mabel Hall, from Elizabethport, for Newburyport; America, from New-York, for Cornwallis; Waterfall, from Baltimore, for Belfast; City Point, from Norfolk, for do.

Feb. 27—Arr. schrs. Fannie A. Bailey, from Baltimore, for Boston; Delia Hodgkins, from Virginia, for Portland; Mary Evelyn, from Norfolk, for Wiscasset; Gold Hunter, from Newport, for St. John, N. B.

Sld. schr. Lizzie M. Jenkins.

Feb. 28—Arr. steamer Leopard, from Philadelphia for Boston; schrs. Light of the East, from Hoboken, for Boston; E. Arcularius, from New-York, for Boston; H. W. Pierce and E. S. Young, from Virginia, for Boston. The E. S. Young reports that one of her crew, named Edward E. Atwood, of Wellfleet, fell overboard and was lost. Also arr. schrs. Clara Rankin, from Wilmington, N. C., for Kennebunk; Nathan Cleaves, from Virginia, for Portland, and Maggie Cummins, from Weehawken, for Cohasset.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Feb. 28.—The steam-ship Crescent City, from New-York, arrived this morning.

The bark R. W. Griffiths, from New-York, has arrived at Matanzas.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 28.—The National Line steam-ship Spain, Capt. Grace, from New-York Feb. 17, for Liverpool, has arrived at this port.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 28—2 P. M.—Steam-ship Batavia, (Br.,) Murphy, Boston for Liverpool, arrived at this port today and proceeded.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 28.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Rhein, Capt. Meyer, which left New-York Feb. 17, for Bremen, arrived at this port today.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28.—Arr. ships Frigga, Mobile, Jan. 19; Maxwell, New-Orleans, Jan. 29; Chance, Mobile, Jan. 10; M. Bowker, Charleston, Jan. 28.

Arr. 27th, ship Wiltshire, New-York, Feb. 4.

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CORNER 3d-avenue and 7th-street,

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In case of large fires or sudden riots, the location of these vaults is considered the best in the city. Rental of safes $15 to $100 per year.

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OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

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TO CLOSE OUT THIS BRANCH OF THEIR BUSINESS,

BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.

OUR GAS-FIXTURE BUSINESS

WILL BE CONTINUED AS FORMERLY.

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Invite their friends, customers, strangers and the residents of the neighboring cities to examine the

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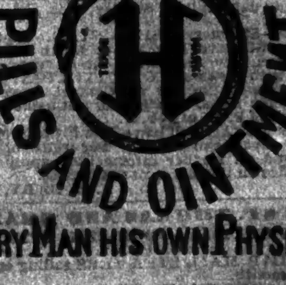

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EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN!

CAUTION.

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In order to protect the public and ourselves, we have issued a new "Trade Mark," consisting of an Egyptian circle of a serpent, with the letter H in the centre. Every box of genuine Holloway's Pills and Ointment will have this trade mark on it; none are genuine without it.

To Dealers and Jobbers in Druggists' Medicines.—We call your particular attention to the new style of Holloway's Pills and Ointment; none of the old style are manufactured by us now, nor have they been for the past six months. We, therefore, caution all purchasers against receiving from any jobbers or dealers the old style of goods.

Information concerning any such goods being offered will be received with thanks.

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